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At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemtor in arca.

— *Hor., Sat. I, ii, 66.*

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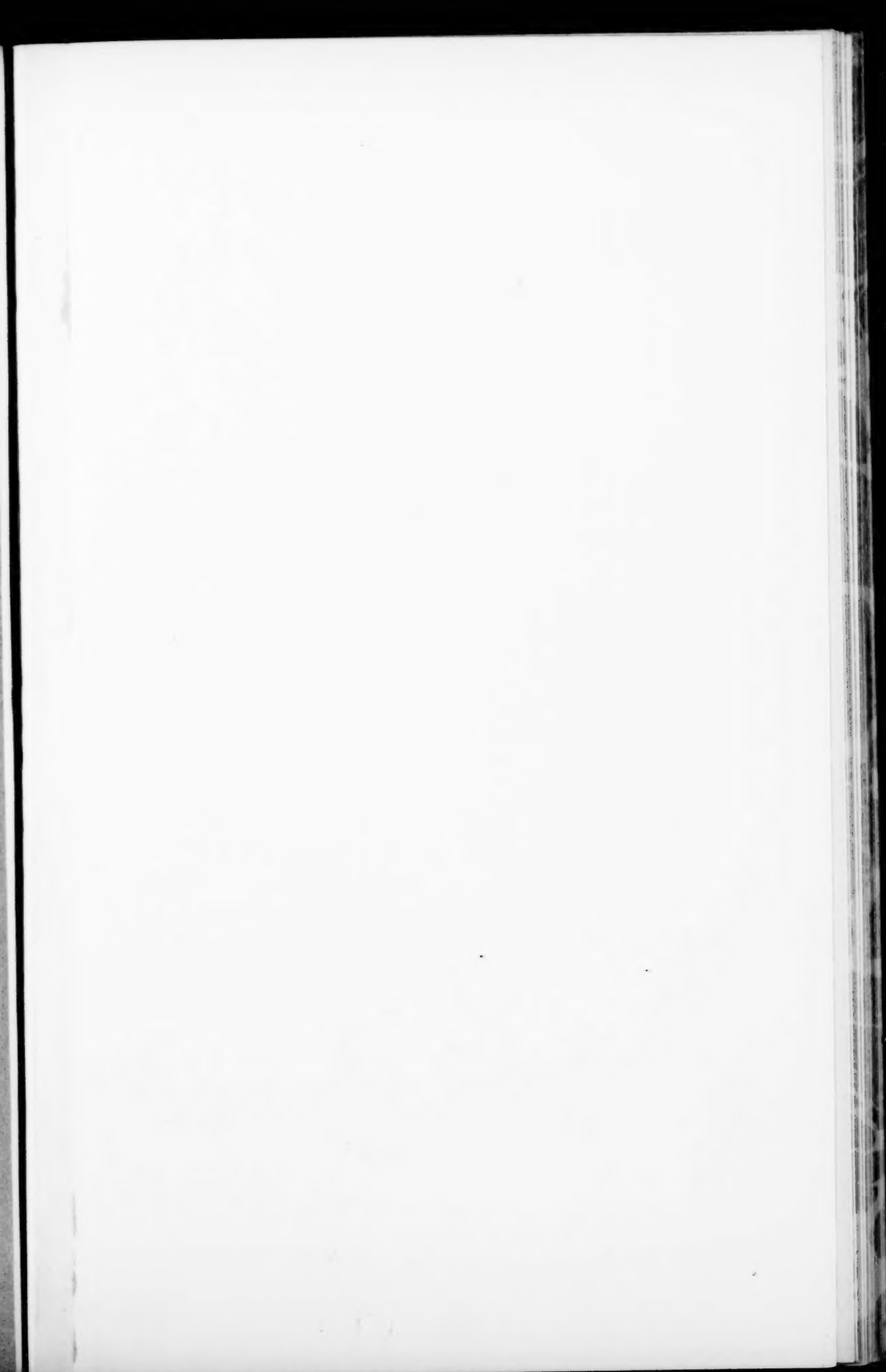
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1 and 2 are Coins.

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MEREAUX OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY

RELATING TO THE MIRACLE OF THE HOLY SACRAMENT AT BRUSSELS, AND OTHERS.

(Translated from the French of the late M. Rouyer, in the *Revue Belge*, for the Journal.)

[Concluded from Vol. XXXIII, p. 13.]

SEVERAL medals preserve the form of the reliquary (mentioned in our last number) in which the miraculous wafers were kept; among these is one of Don Juan of Austria, Governor-general of the Low Countries, engraved in Plate VI, of *Revue Belge*, 1888, the reverse of which shows its shape was that of a gothic portal, surmounted by three crowns of differing form, the largest on the top of the reliquary, from which falls, on either side, a veil or pall; in the centre of the portal is a figure wearing a triple crown, symbolizing the Trinity, seated behind a cross; on the intersection of the arms is a radiant circle with three small pellets, one over two; around all is a wreath of oak leaves within which on the left, MIRACVLOSO FESTO and on the right, ADORA [Adore the wondrous Feast: — the allusion being to the Holy Supper]. The date of mintage is in chronogram, 1656. The irradiated cross in front of the crowned figure is the ecclesiastical vessel called an ostensorium, which is used in exhibiting the consecrated Host to the congregation of the faithful, when the priest pronounces the benediction; the arrangement of the pellets, beside its symbolic allusion to the Trinity, is thought to show how the wafers in the reliquary were probably placed, and there is a mereau of 1573, to be mentioned later, which has them in the same order on the obverse; beneath the reliquary in small letters, the first three combined, AWA F. the signature of the engraver, Adrien Waterloos. This reliquary was made and presented in remembrance of the deliverance of Valenciennes, which occurred on the very day when a procession in honor of the Miracle was taking place at Brussels. A full explanation of the medal and the event is given by Van Loon, II, pp. 402, 403, though in his engraving there is an error in the legend. There are many other medals of the Sacrament of the Miracle,

struck on the occasions of the festival processions in its honor, which bear the reliquary or the ostensorium, but to these we cannot now refer.

We now resume the story as told by M. Rouyer. As was stated in the concluding lines of the account of these pieces in our last number, the relics were carefully kept under glass, in the reliquary described above. The arrangement,—two below and one above,—formed a triangle; the two at the base were gracefully fastened together by a bending vine, and all were placed in a circular case on the centre of the cross (or ostensorium). It is further clear from the engravings that, at the time when this was made, but one of the three wafers which remained, preserved with clearness the distinguishing marks it originally bore. As well as we can now judge from the design, which certainly does not show with precise accuracy the form of the characters, the device consisted of the name of Jesus, *ihs* surmounted by a sign or line denoting abbreviation, and above it a single cross; or more probably, a stroke or line forming a cross with the upper part of the letter *h*.

Before proceeding to discuss somewhat carefully the mereaux which form the subject of this paper,—and also because confirming the theory which I shall present,—I wish to say a few words concerning an occurrence similar to that which befel the Holy Wafers of Brussels, which numerous historians of Paris have related as taking place in that city during the reign of Philip the Fair.

These historians say that in 1290 a Hebrew usurer, who lived in the Rue des Jardins — afterwards called the Rue des Billettes — having obtained a consecrated wafer, through the aid of a woman to whom he had loaned money on articles which she had pledged, gave it several blows with a knife, which caused a quantity of blood to flow from it; finally he had thrown it into a cauldron of boiling water, “which changed its color and became red like blood, while the wafer, lifting itself above the cauldron, was clearly seen to be the body of the crucified Saviour.”¹

This wafer was carried to the Church of St. John in Grève, where it soon became widely known as an object of special devotion, and attracted to that sanctuary a great number of pilgrims and others of the faithful, down to the time of the Revolution. The knife with which the Jew had pierced the wafer was annually displayed to the people on “Quasimodo Sunday,” (the Sunday after Easter,) in the chapel of the Convent of the Billettes, (Carmelite monks,) on the street of that name.²

There is a mereau of the fifteenth century which has reference to one or the other of these two “Devotions” at Paris (the wafer and the knife), if

¹ Piganiol de la Force, *Description Historique de la Ville de Paris*, 1765, IV: p. 306.

² This story is told by all the ancient historians of Paris, particularly in *Les Grandes Chroniques de France, ou de Saint-Denis*, V: p. 100. A “*mystère par personnages*” (one of the well-known mediaeval Miracle Plays)

was composed, which had this event for its subject and was performed before 1444, in which the Jew was represented as piercing the holy wafer with his *canivet*, or little knife. See *Histoire du Théâtre François*, by the Brothers Parfait, 1735, II: p. 367.

indeed it was not used on each occasion.¹ Some impressions of this rare mereau have been found in Paris. This example is in lead. On one side are the letters *INRI* the initials of the Latin words which formed the title of our Lord, as nailed upon His cross. These initials, in gothic characters, are placed in a horizontal line across the centre of the field, on a sort of scroll, which the knife of the Jew, extending downward from the upper left side, pierces with its point. On the other side we see the upper part of a figure of Christ rising from a cauldron, a halo about His head, and both hands uplifted, with three fingers of each extended.

From all the evidence obtained concerning it, the design of the Jewish knife on the Parisian piece had an origin similar to that of the type which, as has been shown, is represented on the mereaux of Brussels published by M. Chalon — viz.: the two poniards piercing the Divine visage on each side of the mouth. This type, we repeat, has nothing whatever to indicate any allusion to the mysterious allegories of the Apocalypse, of which that writer speaks, and we will now submit our explanation of the pieces. It needs no effort of the imagination to discover here the face of the Saviour — the "Holy Face" similar to that venerated throughout Christendom, of which the earliest example is the celebrated relic at Rome, known as the Veil of St. Veronica, with the *Santo Volto*, or Holy Face:² on the mereau a cruciform aureole, each of its parts subdivided by numerous rays, emanates from the Holy Face, which is similar to the various representations of the subject so well known;³ the sole distinguishing mark of this particular piece consists in the two swords or daggers which here so cruelly pierce that same Divine visage.⁴

As to the number and character of the weapons, — whether swords, poniards, knives, or other pointed instruments, — with which the Jews of Brussels stabbed⁵ the consecrated wafers; it should be said that we usually find but two swords or daggers shown in the various representations or designs, whether

¹ See an article in the *Revue Numismatique Française*, 1858, pp. 338-350, by M. E. Hucher, entitled *Mereaux de plomb*. The mereau referred to was first described by Forgeais, from an example in his collection of historic pieces in lead found in the Seine, in a brochure which appeared in 1853, republished a few years later. There is an impression in lead in the cabinet of M. A. de Schodt, of which an engraving is given in the *Revue Belge* as cited.

² It is probably needless to say that "Veronica" is merely a feminine form of the Greek words meaning "true likeness," — the story being that while on His way to the cross, a certain woman sympathizing with the Saviour's sufferings, handed Him her handkerchief to wipe His brow, and when it was returned to her it bore His likeness. — Eds.

³ The author gives several references to authorities among many which might be cited, but which it is unnecessary to repeat, as the device is a familiar one. — Eds.

⁴ Minard Van Hoorebeke, who has one of these pieces, sees in the device "the head of Christ . . . the

mouth pierced with two swords." *Description des Mereaux*, etc., 1: p. 383. He certainly cannot be accused of being led astray by any preconceived theory in thus expressing himself, since he has found no explanation to give of the type thus described. To obviate the difficulties of representing his subject, and to allow as perfect a representation as possible of the Holy Face, the artist who engraved the dies has arranged the two poniards in such a manner as to interfere as little as possible with the Sacred Countenance, and they are therefore placed directly opposite each other.

⁵ "*Hostias pugionibus et cultris furiose perforaverunt*," (They stabbed the wafers furiously with daggers and knives.) . . . "*Pugionibus transfoderunt*," (They slashed them with daggers.) . . . "*Suis cultellis et ferraturis diversis contemptuose, ignominiose et crudeliter transfixerunt*," (With their knives and various weapons they most contemptuously, ignominiously and cruelly pierced them). These are the expressions used by the most ancient writers mentioned by Cafmeyer, p. 9, and by F. De Grave-Hellin, p. 19.

carved, worked in metal, or painted, in honor of the Sacrament of the Miracle, and this is the case down to recent times. We shall cite three examples from the materials, — necessarily somewhat limited in number, — in which we have been able to make our investigations.

And first we will examine the altar, as shown in 1670, which the clergy of St. Gudule's annually arranged, on the anniversary of the festival of the Sacrament of the Miracle, to display the reliquary which contained the three holy wafers that were preserved. The engraving of this altar, which is given in *Délices des Pays-Bas*¹ represents it under a canopy or baldachin, which is surmounted by a cross supported by two angels; on the centre of the cross are shown the three wafers, cantoned by two swords placed in saltire, the points upward.

The two other examples are vignettes, illustrating the work of Cafmeyer, cited above, and published, as we have said, in 1720. These will be found in the engraving which faces pages 8 and 44 of his work. Here again we have the three miraculous wafers, but with different accompaniments, and transfixcd by two daggers placed in saltire. In the first vignette the two poniards point upward; in the second, each of the two pierces a wafer, and the points are downward.

It is possible that the wafers which fell into the hands of the Jews of Brussels bore the image of the Holy Face; but there is no evidence to prove this, neither is that necessary to sustain our attribution. Judging from the custom of that period, however, it is most probable that the several wafers which were pierced bore different devices. There are still existing in the sacristies of churches in various localities, and in the cabinets of collectors, iron moulds of that period, by which six wafers were stamped at a single impression,² all of which had differing devices; this diversity of types in the moulds used, seems to have been the usual custom. It is therefore manifestly impossible for us to give with any certainty, exact representations of the different types which marked the miraculous wafers, the variety being so great and the space at our disposal being limited. On the other hand, the doctrine of the Real Presence under the form of bread, in the Sacrament,³ as accepted by the faith of our fathers, was to them a sufficient justification of the adoration which they paid to the body of Christ in all the consecrated wafers collectively, and to allow them to represent on a mereau, instead of the wafers themselves, the most noble part of that body, — the Holy Face, —

¹ De Grave-Hellin, *loc. cit.*, p. 196.

² The author in a note describes several of these moulds, dating from the fourteenth century, one of which made six wafers, of which three were large and three were small; the large ones bore representations of the crucifixion, the resurrection, and the last judgment; the smaller ones had the Agnus Dei, the Virgin holding the infant Saviour, and the monogram *ih̄s*. From several moulds of which he had knowledge, there were no two which produced wafers of the same types.

³ The reader will have noticed that on the Parisian mereau described above, which commemorates the miracle of the Rue des Billettes, it is not more the Host with the peculiar type it chanced to bear, which was maltreated, than the Saviour Himself, whose figure is given as rising from the cauldron into which the wafer had been thrown; and it cannot be denied that we have in that example a new transfiguration, which proceeds from the same dogma.

as pierced again by the daggers of the new deicides. Under such circumstances the symbolism satisfies us; no allegorical device could more clearly express the fact, for the belief of those who struck them was based upon a religious faith.

We have had the good fortune to be able to examine two other mereaux unquestionably relating to the Sacrament of the Miracle at Brussels, which we have recently obtained in Belgium; they are of the same size as the others, and struck in red copper. Of these we give descriptions:—

I. *Obv.* The Holy Face pierced with two daggers, surrounded by an invected border of ten arches. The type is almost exactly like that of the first piece described in this paper. *Rev.* A cross composed of triple rods, the terminals of the arms floreated, voided at the centre with a quatrefoil, and cantoned with the letters I H E S' (In the de Schodt collection.) Aside from the quatrefoil which "voids" or pierces the centre, and which is added on this piece, the cross in other respects closely resembles that upon the pretty little coins called *tourelles*, struck at Louvain during the time of Jeanne and Wenceslas.

II. *Obv.* The Holy Face with a cruciform aureole, each division of which is subdivided by three rays terminating in stars. The visage is pierced with two poniards, whose blades are noticeably longer and the handles simpler than those on the preceding. It differs from them also in having no border, the aureole being close to the edge. *Rev.* A cross similar to those already described, cantoned by the letters I H S G' and four fleurons nearly meeting in the angles. This is inferior in workmanship to the others, and the reverse is much worn, but the type of the Holy Face, which is the important point in this discussion, is in excellent preservation.

It would be interesting to ascertain the use for which these mereaux were designed, but with our present knowledge this will be difficult, as little attention has hitherto been given to the subject. But the archaeologists of Paris, for instance, know but little of the purposes served by the mereaux of the miracle of the Rue des Billettes; and of all the mereaux struck on this subject—and they are quite numerous—even less is known than of those we have described above. In numismatics, as in other branches of archaeology, it is rare that satisfactory conclusions are reached by hasty deductions. They must rather be matured by time, and meanwhile careful attention must be given to the constant additions to our knowledge which the study of the subject is ever affording. Be this as it may, and always holding ourselves ready to profit by future discoveries, we have come to the conclusion that these mereaux were struck for use in carrying out various pious and charitable purposes in connection with the solemn processions in which the sacred wafers were annually carried during the early period of the "Devotion," and because of the peculiar reverence rendered them, which, as we have seen,

lasted from 1370 until about 1406. This procession was at that time the principal if not the only public religious occasion by which the cult — of which these sacred wafers were the object — was perpetuated.

The type of the symbolic Lamb, which appears on the reverse of the mereau first described,¹ seems for reasons already cited, to indicate a certain connection with the Hospital of St. John Baptist, which with its Chapel, was in some way dependent upon the Chapter of St. Gudule's. As our object is to avoid, as far as possible, mere suppositions, we do not insist on this connection, there being at present no means of establishing it, though a search in the local archives might prove it. Our main object in this paper is to adduce the evidence that these numismatic monuments belong to a "Devotion" celebrated in all the ecclesiastical annals of Belgium, and which date from a period very near the origin of that Devotion.

It would also seem that the two other mereaux (I and II last described) must have some connection with the Hospital of St. John or its Chapel, if it could be proved that the letters I H E S on their reverses are an abbreviation of the name IOHANNES; but these letters may also signify IHESVS, — the manner in which it was customary to write the name at that period. There are therefore difficulties which it seems useless to attempt to solve at present.

We must not close this discussion without referring to still another mereau which has fallen under our notice from an engraving in *Numismatique Lilloise*, an important monograph by M. Edouard Van Hende, published in 1858. This was struck in lead, and has on one side the date 1573, and on the other, three sacred wafers, clearly showing on each the figure of the Saviour upon the cross, and which are arranged on the piece in triangular form, as were those in the ancient reliquary at Brussels. M. Van Hende remarks that this mereau was found at Lille, but does not attempt to give its origin, merely saying that it was exhumed on the site of the ancient Convent of the Minimes.² One might therefore be justified in attributing to Brussels a mereau whose principal type seems so clearly to point to that city. We have seen that the solemn annual procession of the Sacrament of the Miracle was established at Brussels, with its special festival, before 1530; and Cafmeyer mentions that at the head of the procession marched the various mendicant friars, among whom the Minorite Fathers held the chief place.

We do not claim that this piece may not belong to Lille, but even if that be the case, it seems very probable that the Devotion of the Sacrament of the Miracle which was instituted at Lille, as has been said, existed in the Brabant capital through affiliation with the "mother-devotion" at Brussels, since it is well known that such affiliations were by no means rare, when these celebrated Devotions were practiced.

¹ See *Journal* for July, page 9.

² A name assumed by a certain reformed order of Franciscans, otherwise called "Minorites."

MEXICAN IMPERIAL COINAGE.

BY BENJAMIN BETTS.

[Continued from Volume XXXIII, page 7.]

Zacatecas.

21. *Obverse.* The Mexican eagle in an ornamental and conventionalized shield, surmounted by an imperial crown; a sword and sceptre crossed behind, and at each side a branch of laurel. Legend: A AGUSTIN I° EMPERADOR CONSTITUCIONAL DE MEXICO (To Augustine, First Constitutional Emperor of Mexico.) *Reverse.* Within a laurel wreath an inscription in six lines, above which is an eight-pointed star, PROCLAMADO | EN LA M. N. VL ZACAT² | POR SU AYUNTAMIENTO | COMERCIO Y MINERIA | A 26 DE DBRE. | DE 1822. (Proclaimed in the very noble city of Zacatecas by the Magistrates, Merchants and Miners, 26 Dec., 1822, reading the letters before ZACAT² as a cipher of VIL [*Villa*], though possibly they are meant for V L[*eal*], *i. e.*, and loyal.) A mark above the month, indicating the omission of the letters needed to complete the word *Diciembre*. Rims and edge plain. Silver and copper. Size 32.

1823. *Mexico.*

22. *Obverse.* Nude bust in profile to right; on truncation of shoulder *F. Gordillo*. Around the neck is a narrow ribbon suspending a decoration (probably the cross of the Order of the Eagle). Legend: AUGUST * MEX * I * IMPERATOR * CONSTITUT * (Augustine, First Constitutional Emperor of Mexico.) *Reverse.* In the field at the top a radiant star or sunburst, and below it an inscription of six lines, PROTO MEDICATUS | EJUS * QUE * SODALES | OBLATAM * JAM * FIDEM | EXIGUO * HOC * MUNERE | DENUO * TESTANTUR * 1823 * (The chief of the Medical Staff and his associates again testify by this small [or trifling] gift, their loyalty, already tendered.) Rims and edge plain. Silver and copper. Size 39.

23. *Obverse.* Bust of the Emperor in profile to right, in military dress, with mantle of ermine, scarf and Order chain. Beneath the bust *F. Guerrero f.* Legend: AGUSTIN PRIMERO * EMPERADOR POR LA DIVINA PROVIDENCIA * (Augustine First, Emperor by Divine Providence.) *Reverse.* On a rock surrounded by water, a nopal of *eight* leaves, upon which stands the Mexican eagle imperially crowned; to left a branch of laurel, and to right a branch of palm, the stems crossed below. Legend: EN SU SOLEMNE PROCLAMACION LA CIUDAD DE (in cipher) MEXICO (The City of Mexico on his solemn proclamation.) Rims plain. Edge lettered (DIOS) PROTEIE AL IMPERIO MEXICANO (God protect the Mexican Empire.) Gold, silver and copper. Size 39.

24. *Obverse.* An ornamental elliptical shield with an inscription in five lines in script, *Agustin* | *Primer Emp.* | *Constitucion*¹ | *Jurado por* | *Mexico* On the

border of the shield at the base, curving upward around the inscription, (see cut) A 24 DE ENERO DE 1823. (Augustine, First Constitutional Emperor, oath of allegiance taken by Mexico, January 24, 1823.) A branch of laurel at the side of the shield to left, and a branch of palm to right; the whole surrounded by a circle of small pellets. *Reverse.* The Mexican imperial eagle standing upon an arrow from which is draped a small banner, on which appears the inscription in three lines, in script, *La Patria | lo Eleva al | Trono* (His fatherland has raised him to the throne.) At bottom, *F. Guerrero*. A circle of small pellets surrounds the field. Rims plain. Edge lettered, *SU NORTE ES LA LEL* (His guiding star is the law.) Silver and copper. Size 34.

25. *Obverse.* Draped busts of Augustine and Anna (*jugata*) in profile to right; the head of the Emperor is laureated, and that of the Empress is adorned with a coronet. On truncation of the Emperor's shoulder *F. Gordillo*. Legend; *AGUSTIN Y ANNA EN SU FELIZ EXALTACION AL TRONO YMPERIAL DE* (in cipher) *MEXI^o*. (Augustine and Anna, on their happy exaltation to the imperial throne of Mexico.) At bottom, *A^o 1823*. *Reverse.* At the top the All-seeing eye, emitting rays which nearly cover the field. In the lower part of the field is an altar; upon the altar a cushion upon which rests an imperial crown, with a sword and sceptre in front. On the front of the altar is the inscription in five lines, *AL LIBERTADOR DE LA PATRIA | AL FUNDADOR DEL YMPERIO | AL INVICTO AGUSTIN I^o | EN MONUMENTO DE LEALTAD | EL CONSEJO DE ESTADO* (The Council of State to the Liberator of his country, to the founder of the Empire, to the invincible Augustine I, as a monument of their loyalty.) The *DE* in the *first* and *fourth* lines in cipher. In exergue, *F. Gordillo. f* Rims and edge plain. Silver, copper and copper silvered. Size 45.

Villa Gutierrez del Aguyla.

26. *Obverse.* In the field is a crown surrounded by rays, and below it a sword and sceptre crossed. Legend: *A AGUSTIN I EMPERADOR CONSTITUCIONAL DE MEXICO*. (Translated above.) *Reverse.* A closed laurel wreath; the stems tied with ribbon. Inscription in six lines, a star at top, *PROCLAMADO | EN LA VILLA DE | VILLA GUTIEREZ | DEL AGUYLA · EL | 2 DE FEBRERO | DE 1823* (Proclaimed in the city, etc., February 2, 1823.) Silver. Size 31.

It will be observed that the reverses of Nos. 1 and 2 represent the eagle as devouring a serpent, after which it appears not again in the entire series. It is difficult to understand why it should have been so studiously omitted; it could scarcely be the result of accident or carelessness of the engravers. The device of the eagle on a nopal, holding the serpent in his beak, alludes to a well-known event in the early wanderings of the Aztecs; from its association with Mexican history it was so familiar to the people as the peculiar national emblem, that it is impossible to suggest a satisfactory reason for its omission. The Aztecs regarded the eagle holding the serpent as a good





omen; their successors may well have believed that the fortunes of the Emperor fell with the serpent when it dropped from the eagle's beak.

COINS.

The coins of Iturbide are not rare. They were all struck in the City of Mexico (as shown by the mint-mark \hat{M}) in the years 1822 and 1823; and consist of the gold Onza, or Ounce; the silver Peso, or dollar; the Peseta, or quarter of a dollar; the Real, or eighth of a dollar; and the Medio-Real, or sixteenth of a dollar. No other denominations in the above metals are known to me; and there appears to have been no copper coinage whatever. Of the gold Onza I know of but one type for each year, with no varieties; of the silver Peso there are several marked varieties, six of which are described below as being those most noticeable; of the smaller denominations many varieties are known, but as they are only slight die variations, I have described but one of each year.

1822.

1. *Onza*, or Ounce. *Obverse*. Nude bust of Iturbide in profile to right, the head small, the neck long, the point of bust nearly touching the last letter of the legend. Below the bust, \hat{M} 1822. Legend: (beginning to left at bottom) AUGUSTINUS DEI PROVIDENTIA (Augustine by Divine providence.) *Reverse*. An eagle imperially crowned, and with wings extended, is standing upon a nopal plant of five leaves to which various Aztec weapons are attached.¹ The left leg of the eagle only is shown. Legend: (beginning at top to right) MEX I IMPERATOR CONSTITUT 8 S J M. (First constitutional Emperor of Mexico, and value, 8 Scudos; J. M. initials of engraver.) Rims serrated. Edge  Gold. Size 37.

2. *Peso*, or Dollar. *Obverse*. Nude bust in profile to right, much like No. 1, but it does not so nearly fill the field. Beneath the bust, \hat{M} 1822. Legend: (beginning to left at bottom) AUGUST DEI PROV *Reverse*. An imperially crowned² eagle, with wings extended standing on a nopal of five leaves; only the left leg of the eagle is shown. Legend: (beginning to right at top) MEX I IMPERATOR CONSTITUT 8 R I M. (The legends have been translated above; 8 R. for Eight Reales; I. M. probably the initials of the engraver or the mint master.) Rims dentilated. Edge  Silver. Size 39.

3. *Peso*, or Dollar. *Obverse*. Nude bust in profile, as last, but the head is much larger; the Emperor is shown with double chin, and with light side whiskers. Legend and date as last. *Reverse*. An eagle, much larger

¹ These consist of the peculiar war clubs or *macanas* used by the nobles, a bow, and three quivers filled with arrows. See cut.

² The cut used for illustrating this piece is from

Fonrobert. It will be noticed that the head of the eagle on *rev.* is adorned with a *plume* instead of the imperial crown; this is evidently an error of the engraver, but it was not deemed necessary to have the side recut.

than the preceding, with wings extended, and imperially crowned, stands upon a nopal of *nine* leaves which is rooted upon a rock surrounded by water. Legend: (beginning to right at top) MEX · I · IMPERATOR · CONSTITUT · 8 · R · I · M · (Translation above.) Rims dentilated. Edge □◻◻◻ Silver. Size 39.

In this example and all those which follow (except the gold Onza of 1823) *both* legs of the eagle are shown, the poise being on the left leg and the eagle's head is invariably turned to the *right*. In Nos. 1 and 2 the head is turned to the *left*. To avoid repetition it may also be stated that in all which follow, the nopal plant is always represented as growing upon a rock surrounded by water.

4. *Peso*, or Dollar. *Obverse*. Bust in profile as preceding, the head not so large, and the chin not so double; the whiskers are omitted and the point of the bust nearly touches the last letter of the legend; mint-mark and date as above. Legend: (beginning to left at bottom) AUGUSTINUS DEI PROVIDENTIA *Reverse*. Imperially crowned eagle very similar to No. 3, but smaller; the nopal has but *eight* leaves. Legend: Same precisely as No. 3 except in the form of the letters. Rims serrated. Edge □◻◻◻ Silver. Size 39.

5. *Peso*, or Dollar. *Obverse*. Bust to right, as last, the head somewhat larger, the base of the bust nearly touching the last figure of the date. Legend and date same as No. 4. *Reverse*. Eagle almost exactly the same as No. 4, the nopal having *nine* leaves. Legend: (beginning to left at bottom) MEX · I · IMPERATOR CONSTITUT; at bottom, · 8 R · J · M · (J. M. engraver's initials.) Rims serrated. Edge □◻◻◻ Silver. Size 40.

6. *Peso*, or Dollar. *Obverse*. Bust to right in profile, the head not quite so large as preceding; the nose slightly turned up, and the decollation forms a serpentine line. Legend and date same as last. *Reverse*. Almost exactly the same as No. 5, but from a different die. Rims dentilated. Edge □◻◻◻ Silver. Size 39.

7. *Peseta*, or Quarter of a Dollar. *Obverse*. Bust in profile to right, light side whiskers. Legend and date as on No. 5. *Reverse*. Eagle standing on nopal of *nine* leaves, same as No. 5, but differently arranged. Legend precisely same as No. 5, at bottom · 2 R · I · M · Rims dentilated. Edge □◻◻◻ Silver. Size 27.

8. *Real*, or Eighth of a Dollar. *Obverse*. Bust in profile to right without whiskers, the decollation forming a serpentine line; date and legend same as last. *Reverse*. Same as the preceding except that the nopal has *ten* leaves. Legend, same; at bottom, · I R · J · M · (One Real, etc.) Rims dentilated. Edge □◻◻◻ Silver. Size 20.

9. *Medio Real*, or Sixteenth of a Dollar. *Obverse*. Bust in profile to right, as the last, but the face has side-whiskers. Legend and date also

the same. *Reverse*. Same as No. 9, except that the nopal has *nine* leaves, and at bottom only ◊ J ◊ M ◊ without indication of value. Rims dentilated. Edge ◻◻◻◻ Silver. Size 17.

1823.

10. *Onza*, or Ounce. *Obverse*. Nude bust of the Emperor to right in profile, with side-whiskers; the decollation forms a serpentine line. Below the bust ◊ M ◊ 1823 ◊. Legend: AUGUSTINUS DEI PROVIDENTIA *Reverse*. An imperially crowned eagle within an ornamented elliptical shield, at the base of which is a trophy of Aztec weapons, — a spear, *macana* and a quiver of arrows, showing on each side; the point of the shield covers an unstrung bow; he stands upon a nopal of *eleven* leaves, rooted upon a rock, only the *right* leg of the eagle being visible. Legend: (beginning to right at top) MEX ◊ I ◊ IMPERATOR ◊ CONSTITUT ◊ 8 ◊ S ◊ J ◊ M ◊ (The legends, etc., have been explained above.) Rims serrated. Edge ◻◻◻◻ Gold. Size 37.

11. *Peso*, or Dollar. *Obverse*. Almost exactly the same as No. 6, except the date (1823), and the rim which is serrated. *Reverse*. So nearly the same as reverse of No. 6 that it might almost be from the same die. Rim dentilated. Edge ◻◻◻◻ Silver. Size 39.

12. *Peseta*, or Quarter of a Dollar. With the exception of the date (1823), the same description as that of No. 7 applies, and no further details are necessary. Silver. Size 27.

13. *Real*, or Eighth of a Dollar. Of this piece with date 1823, I have never seen a specimen; I place it here on the authority of Mr. George S. Skilton, who mentions it as *very rare*. Silver. Size 20.

14. *Medio Real*, or Sixteenth of a Dollar. Both obverse and reverse of this piece are so nearly identical with No. 9 as to need no further mention; the same description will apply. Silver. Size 17.

There are probably several varieties of each of the denominations in silver. Of the *Peso*, the Fonrobert Catalogue describes *three* varieties of No. 2, *two* of No. 3, *four* of No. 4, *one* only of No. 5, and *three* of No. 11. Of these only one very slight variety is found on an *obverse* (No. 2); the remainder, being confined to the *reverses*, are such as lead to the belief that the latter were used interchangeably with the different obverses. An inspection of the plates will show *four* of the large eagle varieties of reverses.

Mr. Skilton, in his article in *Numisma*, mentions a number of varieties in all denominations, but makes no attempt to distinguish them. As to rarity, perhaps No. 6 may be regarded as most difficult to obtain; except as to *date* it closely resembles No. 7. I have only seen a single specimen.

HARD TIMES TOKENS.

BY LYMAN H. LOW.

[Continued from Vol. XXXIII, p. 22.]

14. *Obv.* Same as No. 13. *Rev.* THE GLORY AND PRIDE. above, and OF OUR NATION * below. Eagle with olive branch and arrows in his talons, and shield on breast. Borders 5. Edge 1. Metal B. Size 27½.

15. *Obv.* WILLIAM. H. SEWARD. OUR NEXT. GOV^{NR}. Civilian bust L, similar to No. 13, but larger head; different profile. *Rev.* Same as No. 13. Borders 5. Edge 1. Metal B. Size 28.¹

It is difficult at this distance of time to fix the date of the Seward and Verplanck tokens, or to give an entirely satisfactory explanation of the legends on Nos. 13 to 16. While the extract below from a Democratic newspaper of May, 1835, shows that the Verplanck token was a Whig issue of 1834, yet Verplanck had been elected to Congress by the Democrats (1825-1833), his term having then but lately expired. But Seward and Stillwell were also the candidates of a party which called itself Whig, and were defeated by William L. Marcy in 1834, who was elected by the Democrats. This may indicate that the Seward token was struck either in 1834, when he was first a candidate, or in 1838, when he was successful. Admitting however that it was not struck until 1838, does not remove all difficulties; for since Seward and Verplanck were both rival candidates against Marcy, the legends express what were the hopes of the friends of each in 1834, yet each is called a "Whig token."

A possible explanation is found in the fact that the opponents of Jackson had at that time divided into two groups; one, called National Republicans, under the lead of Henry Clay, charged the President with over-riding the Constitution, and other political crimes, while the other, under John Tyler, called "States Rights" men, opposed a high tariff, a National Bank, etc., and "agreed with the National Republicans in nothing except hostility to the President." The National Republicans began to call themselves Whigs in 1834, and the followers of Tyler soon took the name of States Rights Whigs. The two divisions had nearly come together in 1836, but did not unite in season to agree on Presidential nominations, and Van Buren was elected. Let us therefore suppose that the factions opposing Jackson, the one led by Seward and the other by Verplanck, put out both tokens in 1834, under which date they are placed: the latter faction, as a newspaper cutting of the period before me shows, claimed to be the special "friends of the Constitution and the laws," and called theirs the "Constitutional ticket;" apparently both factions were included under the general name of Whigs by their political adversaries who supported Jackson.

16. *Obv.* GULIAN. C. VERPLANK. OUR NEXT. GOV^{NR}. Civilian bust L, probably No. 13 recut about the head. *Rev.* A close copy of No. 13; a different olive branch with two berries; period after COUNTRY and none after FAITHFUL. Borders 5. Edge 1. Metal B. Size 28.²

In an article in *The Times*, New York, May 2, 1835, headed "And all their triumphs shrink into a coin," this piece is referred to, and the extracts below, which are copied from it,

¹ William H. Seward was born in Florida, N. Y., 16 May, 1801. He was educated at Union College, and soon after attaining his twenty-first year was admitted to the Bar, where he achieved a high reputation as a criminal lawyer. Joining the Anti-Masonic party in the Morgan excitement, he was elected to the State Senate in 1830, and in 1832 made an able speech in favor of the United States Bank. Defeated as the Whig candidate for Governor in 1834, he won the position in 1838 by a majority of 10,000, and was the first representative of his party to hold that office. The remainder of his life was spent in the political arena, with the exception of the period from 1842 to 1849. In the latter year he was chosen United States Senator, and served until he became Secretary of State under President Lincoln, in 1861. He died at Auburn, 10 October, 1872.

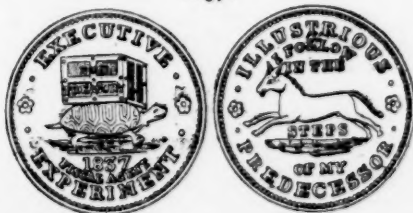
² Gulian Crommelin Verplanck was born in New York in 1786. He was distinguished as a scholar and

writer rather than as a politician, though his first work, published anonymously, was "The State Triumvirate, a Political Tale," which was a brilliant political satire, and appeared in 1819. He was soon appointed Professor of Christian Evidences in the General Theological Seminary (Protestant Episcopal), New York, but was elected to Congress in 1825 and served until 1833. Political life was however distasteful to him, and he returned to literary pursuits. He is best known by his annotated edition of Shakespeare, published in 1846, which was highly praised. Verplanck was chiefly instrumental in passing two Acts while in the State Senate of New York, that greatly increased his popularity: one was that which exempted from attachment the goods of non-resident debtors, and the other for the more permanent establishment of the State Hospital, — both of which were productive of good results. He died in March, 1870.

give the reasons for including this and the three preceding tokens in this list, as they prove that these pieces formed a part of the circulating medium:—

A few brief years will pass away, and with them almost every trace of the existence of the whig party. That party, however, in the pride of its power and confidence of its success, adopted the same plan for perpetuating its name that has been adopted by kings and princes. The story of their accession and their continuance in power is told by the coins and medals circulated during their reigns. * * * We have in our possession a coin of the grand whig emission of 1834. On one side is an eagle, surrounded by the words "a faithful friend to our country," and on the other, an image surrounded by the words "Gulian C. Verplanck, our next Governor." It is made—most appropriately—of brass, symbolical of the modesty of the party by which it was issued. What a treasure will such a coin be to the antiquary a hundred years hence!—How will he pore over its image and superscription, and puzzle himself with most learned doubts as to its history and character!—At what epoch of the republic was it issued? What great event was it intended to commemorate, and who was the great man whose name, otherwise unrecorded—it has preserved for a hundred years? It speaks of Gulian C. Verplanck, "our next governor." He was probably the governor-elect. The people had chosen him, but he had not yet entered upon the duties of his office. * * * Why should a coin be struck off with his name and head on it? In all other countries it is the possessor and not the heir to the throne whose effigy is stamped on the coin of the value [? realm]. In looking over the almost interminable list of governors of the different States, the name of Gulian C. Verplanck can not be found. * * * Most unfortunately, the coin bears no date, and for aught that appears to the contrary, it might have been issued anterior to the revolution. You cannot refer it to cotemporary history, for the simple reason that you have no means of judging when it was issued. * * * It is valuable because it is rare, and because from its most incomprehensible character, it will constantly call forth the discussions of antiquaries and virtuosi. It may be that in the wreck of matter of a hundred years, a few files of very old newspapers may survive. Possibly the very paper containing this article may chance to have a better fate than its brethren and furnish an addition to some collection of old and perhaps good for nothing trumpery. — Here then will be a key to unlock the mystery, and the quid nuncs of a hundred years hence will learn that in 1834, there flourished a mighty party called the great universal whig party of the world, a party which lived and flourished on anticipation—celebrated victories which were to be won, but never were won, rejoiced over successes, which like the waters near the lips of Tantalus, were ever at hand but never reached; and struck medals in honor of governors who were never elected. * * * We will mention by way of conclusion that the Verplanck Coinage of 1834 is becoming scarce. The pieces are at a premium, even now, the knowing ones among the Whigs having called in all they could possibly command.

1837.



17. *Obv.* • 'EXECUTIVE' • above, and 'EXPERIMENT' below. Tortoise *r.* carrying safe inscribed, SUB | TREASURY. Below, 1837 | FISCAL AGENT *Rev.* • 'ILLUSTRIOUS' • | I FOLLOW | IN THE | STEPS | OF MY | 'PREDECESSOR' Jackass running *l.* First s in STEPS is *entirely* beneath the foreleg; the ground below is short and of slight depth, a small tuft beneath hind feet. Rosettes have plain centres. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ . Size $28\frac{1}{2}$.

Whatever truth there may have been in the charges of weakness and subserviency to Jackson and his friends which were brought against Van Buren by his political enemies, it is now generally admitted that his financial ability was great, and as Fiske says, "The principal achievement of his administration

¹ Cut erroneously represents *r.* ear of jackass as piece it points to the right part of the first *l.* as on pointing to the second *l.* in ILLUSTRIOUS; but on the No. 18.

was the divorce of Bank and State." To his successful "experiment" is due the establishment of the Sub-treasury system, which finally took shape in 1846, and is still in force. The Independent Treasury Bill was introduced in Congress, 2 September, 1837, and rejected, but was passed with some modifications in 1840, and though repealed under Tyler, at length became the established Government policy, without regard to party. Briefly the experiment was to withdraw the Government funds from State Banks, — private institutions chartered under State Laws, — and place them in the hands of United States Government officers. The result of this was to separate the Government funds from all others, and to free its Treasury from any dependence upon the banks in its fiscal operations; the collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public money was to be performed solely by agents of the Government, — called "Fiscal Agents," — and all payments by or to the Government were made in specie. One can but wonder at the opposition these sound financial principles aroused.

The tortoise with a safe on its back on the tokens has been said to allude to the slow progress which the experiment made, and the running jackass to Van Buren's rapid growth in popularity — which is doubtful. The withdrawal of public funds from the banks, with other reasons, led to a contraction of the currency and great changes in apparent values, which under the loose methods that had previously obtained, may be said to have been the apparent causes of "Hard Times." The true causes lay further back, and are easily discernible by the student of history; a brief reference to them is made below.

18. *Obv.* Same as No. 17. *Rev.* Copy of No. 17. The jackass and ground beneath, on this and the two varieties following, are longer than on the preceding; *r.* ear points to *r.* part of first L in ILLUSTRIOUS; *l.* ear between and beyond the letters *i*, which begin the two lines over the animal. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal \mathcal{A} . Size 29.

The borders of Nos. 17 and 18 are but slightly raised, and barely perceptible on 17.

19. *Obv.* Copy of No. 17. Corner of safe opposite *r.* part of *x* in EXPERIMENT; the perpendicular strap on end passes through the exact centre of handle; rosettes are smaller and less leaf-like; the ground and grass are different; date small, 7 above G in AGENT. *Rev.* Copy of No. 17. The *r.* ear points to the second L in ILLUSTRIOUS; the *l.* touches top of *i* in IN; *l.* fore foot points at P in PREDECESSOR, *l.* hind foot nearly touches R of same word. Periods, smallest of this type. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal \mathcal{A} . Size $28\frac{1}{2}$, $29\frac{1}{2}$.

This piece was also struck in silver, it is said, for "Capt. Davenport," in 1837, concerning whom I have not been able to learn anything.

20. *Obv.* Copy of 17, with FINANCIERING instead of EXPERIMENT. Proportions of safe are slightly different from preceding; the strap on end passes through handle a little *l.* of its centre. *Rev.* Copy of No. 17. The *r.* ear in same position as on No. 19; the *l.* similar to No. 18; *i* in IN touches ear below its point. *o* in FOLLOW below T in ILLUSTRIOUS; both hind feet rest squarely on ground. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal \mathcal{A} . Size $28\frac{1}{2}$.

This number is often found imperfectly centered.

21. *Obv.* Female head *l.* with chaplet of laurel leaves, within a circle of thirteen stars. *Ex.* 1837. *Rev.* MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE Wreath of olive leaves, nine berries outside, six inside, within which, NOT | ONE | CENT | — | FOR TRIBUTE Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal \mathcal{A} . Size 27.

A break in the obverse die is noticeable from the leaves on head through the eye to the third star, and thence to the second, on all I have seen. The obverse border is weak, and on many specimens it appears for the most part plain. The small stems (two at *l.*, one at *r.*) of the bow, were counted as berries in my first edition. Designed after the U. S. Cent.

The significance of this reverse legend has been explained in the Introduction.

22. *Obv.* Similar to No. 21. Head smaller, fifteen stars, two of them small, separated by date. *Rev.* Same as No. 21. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal \AA . Size 27.

23. *Obv.* Female head *l.* with coronet inscribed UNITED within a circle of twelve stars. *Ex.* 1837 (the largest date of the series). *Rev.* Type of No. 21. NOT | ONE | CENT is higher in wreath, which has nine berries outside, four inside. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal \AA . Size 27½.

24. *Obv.* E PLURIBUS UNUM above female head *l.* with chaplet of laurel leaves, plain hair cord; thirteen stars (seven on *l.*). *Ex.* 1837 (the smallest date of the series). Lowest curl terminates *r.* below neck, opposite the first star. *Rev.* Type of No. 21, ONF instead of ONE, and without dash below CENT. Wreath has six berries outside, six inside. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal \AA . Size 28.

25. *Obv.* Same as No. 24. *Rev.* Same as No. 24, with die altered to ONE and the berries increased to seven outside and eight inside. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal \AA . Size 28.

26. *Obv.* Type of No. 24. Beaded hair cord; lowest curl short and over 37 in the date, which is large. *Rev.* Same as No. 25. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal \AA . Size 28.

27. *Obv.* Same as No. 26, with lines cut around motto, forming a scroll (type of all female heads following, excepting No. 55). *Rev.* Same as No. 25. A star has been added on each side of FOR and a dash below CENT. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal \AA . Size 28.

This piece was also struck in brass. I know of but one specimen and believe it to be unique. For a note on this and the three preceding numbers see No. 50.

28. *Obv.* Similar to No. 27. Letters of the motto smaller; plain hair cord (and on all following); lower curl large, terminates *r.* above 7 in date; six stars on left (all others have seven). *Rev.* Copy of No. 23. The wreath has six berries outside, seven inside. Borders, *obv.* 4, *rev.* 5. Edge 1. Metal \AA . Size 28.

29. *Obv.* Female head *r.*, general type resembling No. 27 but inferior in design and execution. Heavy masculine features; large lettered motto; lowest curl terminates *r.* above space between 7 and *. *Rev.* Type of No. 21. The wreath has four berries outside (two opposite second E in DEFENCE), and four inside. First letters in ONE and CENT are weak, occasioned by high relief of cheek on *obv.* Borders, *obv.* 5, *rev.* 4. Edge 1. Metal \AA . Size 28½.



30.



31.

30. *Obv.* Similar to No. 28. Chin and point of bust short; curl on and below neck, both terminate *l.*, the latter above 37. *Rev.* Similar to No. 21. The wreath has three berries outside, six inside (in three pairs); without dash below CENT. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal \AA . Size 28.

31. *Obv.* Similar to No. 28. Nose sharp; point of bust above 1 in date; lowest lock horizontal (only instance) with curl terminating *r.*, above 7; end of scroll

beneath second u in UNUM. *Rev.* Similar to No. 21. The wreath has four berries outside (one opposite *first* E in DEFENCE and another, very small, on the leaf which points to c), and six inside; a small dot after TRIBUTE. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ. Size 28.

The stem of the leaf pointing to n in NOT, on sharp impressions, has the appearance of a berry, and probably was intended for such; this with the distinct one below it, would match the pair that are opposite, on the inner side of wreath; but so seldom does it appear with distinctness that I forbear to count it as a berry.

32. *Obv.* A fair copy of No. 31. Curl on and below neck, both terminate at l; end of scroll under n in UNUM, which letter is double-cut at bottom. *Rev.* Same as No. 31. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ. Size 28.

33. *Obv.* Same as No. 32. *Rev.* Similar to No. 21. The wreath has five berries inside, three outside (one opposite second E in DEFENCE). Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ. Size 28.



34. *Obv.* Close copy of No. 32. Lower curl further from 7; end of scroll under second u in UNUM. *Rev.* Same as No. 31. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ. Size 28.

35. *Obv.* Same as No. 34. *Rev.* Die of No. 31 retouched. Berries and stems enlarged; leaf opposite first E in DEFENCE lengthened from the berry to the leaf above. The small berry on the leaf pointing to c and the stem (or berry) of that pointing to n in NOT are cut out.

36. *Obv.* Same as No. 34. *Rev.* Similar to No. 33. The wreath has two berries outside, six inside, one near E in TRIBUTE. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ. Size 28.

37. *Obv.* Same as No. 34. *Rev.* BENTONIAN CURRENCY Within a wreath of olive leaves (three berries outside, six inside), MINT | DROP *Ex.* 1837' Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ. Size 28.

"Bentonian Currency" was hard money as opposed to paper. The friends of the United States Bank who favored the issue of Government paper for circulation, were constantly ridiculing their opponents by squibs in the newspapers of the day. The *Virginia Advocate*, for example, had the following in an article headed, "Who would not be a Jackson man?"—"Have you been seven times spurned by the people when you offered to serve your country, and are you in want of the wherewithal to make the pot boil?—try the hard money tack, and jingle a few Benton yellow jackets at everybody but your creditors, and it's odds if you don't rise to an embassy or a department. It is the short cut to fame, to wealth and power; and one has hardly time to put on a clean shirt . . . before he writes his name . . . on the milky way of 'glory.' . . . This Jacksonism is a crucible which like that of the astrologer, turns all baser metals to gold. . . . Oh, what it is to be a Jackson man!" On the other side, Benton, in a letter written from St. Louis, in August, 1837, praised Jackson for accumulating eighty millions of hard money in the country—enabling the Government to be independent, raising prices for farm products, and prophesied good times, etc. He quoted Jefferson as having, in 1792, charged the Federalists with a scheme to banish gold and silver from circulation and deluge the States with paper money—which would have been accomplished in 1837 were it not that "Jackson's policy balked this system in the moment of its anticipated triumph," and he closed his letter by saying, "I think his successor [Van

Buren] is '*made of the stuff*' to sustain that policy, etc." Only a few months later, the policy of Jackson and Van Buren, or rather the heroic methods by which its supporters attempted to carry it out, regardless of the laws of business, — for the policy itself was sound — with other causes, brought the entire country to the verge of ruin. But the crash of 1837 and the Hard Times which followed, were by no means solely due — as the Whig leaders would have it believed — to the overthrow of their policy and the "mint drops" or hard money of Jackson and Van Buren: they were only the culmination of evils which had long been threatening disaster. The wild speculations which accompanied the rapid development of Western lands from 1820 onward, intensified by the building of railroads, as Fiske tells us; the miserable banking system of the period; the inflation of the currency by the issue of worthless bills and "shin-plasters," were all potent causes. When speculation was checked, and "cheap money" abolished, prosperity returned. For this the Whigs claimed the glory, but it was due nevertheless to the "experiments" which they satirized so severely.

38. *Obv.* Same as No. 34. *Rev.* Same as No. 37, with left end of the string (which, with ribbon fastens wreath) extended from the top of I in date, makes the legend apparently read, LBENTONIAN and the date 837. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ. Size 28.

I now incline to the opinion, that what I regarded, in my first edition, as a break in the die at the figure 1, is the engraver's extension of the string, — it is too delicate for a ribbon, — to correspond with the end at the right. Both, however, are so disconnected, that thoughts of broken die, parenthesis and quotation marks, are each suggested.



39.



40.

39. *Obv.* Same as No. 34. *Rev.* MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE Within which is a circle of twenty-seven stars surrounding the inscription, NOT | ONE CENT | → FOR ← | TRIBUTE | ~~~~~ *Ex.* A foliate ornament. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ. Size 28.

The tops of I and B in TRIBUTE are joined. The stars were possibly intended to represent the States, of which at this time, however, there were but twenty-six.

40. *Obv.* Same as No. 34. *Rev.* SPECIE PAYMENTS SUSPENDED A wreath of oak leaves and acorns, the stems crossed at base and tied; the terminal leaves at the top closely approximating, within which, MAY | TENTH | 1837 Second leaf L inside, erect and near T in TENTH, I in date beneath the centre of E. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ. Size 28.

41. *Obv.* ★ VAN BUREN ★ — METALLIC 1837 CURRENCY Wrecked ship L, her side inscribed EXPERIMENT Mizzen-topmast fallen forward, other topmasts are missing; bowsprit points to M in METALLIC; letters and date small. *Rev.* Type of No. 21. Wreath has three berries outside, six inside; no dash under CENT. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ. Size 28½.

Also struck in silver, and I believe the impression to be unique.

42. *Obv.* Same as No. 41. *Rev.* Die of No. 41 with wreath re-engraved, seven berries each outside and inside, and a short dash added below CENT. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal Æ. Size 29.

Like the preceding, struck in silver, and also supposed to be unique.

43. *Obv.* Die of No. 41 with lightning added above the ship and a fore-topmast and main-topmast falling forward. *Rev.* Same as No. 42. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal \mathcal{A} . Size 29.

Also struck in silver, and doubtless unique. For a note on this and the two preceding numbers see No. 50.



44.



45.

44. *Obv.* Copy of No. 41. Letters and date larger; stars smaller and six-pointed; bowsprit points to star before v. *Rev.* 'I TAKE THE' above, 'RESPONSIBILITY' below. Military bust of Jackson in treasure chest, holding a sword in r. hand and money bag in l. Beneath the chest H. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal \mathcal{A} . Size 28½.

For notes upon the reverse die and cut of same, see No. 51, where it becomes an obverse. Rosettes have small dots in centre.

45. *Obv.* • SUBSTITUTE FOR SHIN PLASTERS • Phoenix rising from flames; beneath, NOV | 1837. *Rev.* Same as No. 33. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal \mathcal{A} . Size 28.

The last two figures of date show that portions have been recut.

"Shinplasters" have been referred to in the Introduction. The name was applied to bills of irresponsible banks and private parties. The device of the phoenix rising from flames seems to mean that the paper money was only fit to be burned, and that with its destruction new life would spring from its ashes. The date, November, 1837, is that of a convention held in New York on the 27th of that month, by representatives of leading banks in nineteen States, to fix a date for resumption. They met again the 16th of April, 1838, and decided to resume specie payments the 10th of May following, which was successfully accomplished after a suspension of exactly one year. (See No. 40.)

46. *Obv.* Same as No. 45. *Rev.* Same as No. 36. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal \mathcal{A} . Size 28.

47. *Obv.* Same as No. 45. *Rev.* Same as No. 40. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal \mathcal{A} . Size 28.

48. *Obv.* Same as No. 45. *Rev.* Copy of No. 40. Strings to bow do not extend inside of the wreath; first leaf l. inside slants l.; 1 in date beneath the upright of E in TENTH. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal \mathcal{A} . Size 28.

49. *Obv.* U. S. STANDARD WEIGHT & VALUE Eagle with olive branch and arrows in talons, and a shield on his breast; below, 1837. *Rev.* HALF | CENT | WORTH | OF within a wreath of twenty-seven olive leaves, with ten berries, draped with ribbon at the bottom; below, PURE COPPER Thirteen stars form two-thirds of a circle around the border. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal \mathcal{A} . Size 23.

50. *Obv.* TOKEN | 25 CENTS | 1837 in large letters and figures. *Rev.* AMERICAN SILVER in small letters above an eagle, type of 49; the shield has three pales. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal \mathcal{A} . Size 26.

This piece was first introduced to the public by the late Charles I. Bushnell in his work (referred to in the Introduction), published in 1858. It next appeared in his collection of coins, which was dispersed by auction in 1881. I purchased the piece for a collector who still retains it; no other is known

to me, and I have no hesitancy in stating that my conclusions are, that it is unique and was struck from dies made by Bushnell's order. I hold a similar unfavorable opinion of Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 41, 42 and 43, but in these latter I think a partner was admitted, and a very limited number of each was struck, but probably only single specimens in silver.



51. *Obv.* Same as *rev.* of No. 44. *Rev.* THE CONSTITUTION above, 'AS I UNDERSTAND IT' below. Donkey standing *l.*, on the side of which, *LL.D*; above, *ROMAN FIRMNESS* and below, *VETO* On the obverse, *H* beneath chest is omitted on cut. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal *Æ*. Size 28, 29.

The spaces on the safe appear to be in at least three conditions, differing as follows:—1st, the vertical lines in front are but lightly defined in four of the spaces; the horizontal lines on the end are totally wanting in six of the twelve spaces; in the upper three they show lightly at the top; in the lower three, strong and full: 2d, all spaces appear to have been retouched, only four remain unfilled and these on the end: 3d, every space is filled, and all I have seen of 52 are from this finish; in fact, the whole die seems to be brought out stronger.

The date of this token and others muled from the obverse die (Nos. 44, 52, 53) is somewhat uncertain; they evidently refer to Jackson, who was shown with sword and purse in No. 12. The feeling which led to the adoption of the device however manifested itself for some time after the Whigs had taken the reins of government, for the *Albany Argus*, 1 October, 1842, said:—"The liberties of the Country were alarmingly threatened under Mr. Van Buren's administration by a union of the purse with the sword in the same hands."

52. Same as No. 51. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal *B*. Size 28½.

53. *Obv.* Copy of No. 51, without *H* beneath the safe; the spaces in the safe are all filled, and with perpendicular lines; head large; coat shows eight buttons; the rosette becomes a cluster of six pellets. *Rev.* Copy of No. 51; donkey's body and ground larger. Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal *Æ*. Size 28½.

While this is a fair copy of No. 51, the work is much inferior and the striking badly executed; impressions are deep in planchets, leaving sharp raised borders.

1838.

54. *Obv.* • AM I NOT A WOMAN & A SISTER • Female slave manacled and in chains, kneeling *r.* on ground, in supplication. *Ex.* 1838 *Rev.* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. [The diagonal of the *N* in UNITED runs upward instead of down.] Within a laurel wreath, LIBERTY | 1838 Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal *Æ*. Size 27, 28.

The question of slavery and its abolition had at this time found a permanent place in politics, and to a large number of people in the North such sentiments were particularly pleasing. Hence, the shrewd selection of the device of the kneeling slave, to popularize the introduction of a profitable token and to advance the cause of freedom.

55. *Obv.* A very ugly female head *l.* with coronet inscribed *LOCO FOCO* Thirteen stars. Below, 1838. *Rev.* BENTON above, * EXPERIMENT * below. Within a

wreath of olive leaves and berries, MINT | DROP | — Borders 4. Edge 1. Metal \AA . Size 28½.

The occurrence to which allusion appears on this token was briefly mentioned in the Introductory remarks. At a meeting in Tammany Hall, on the evening of 29 October, 1835, there was a split in the party over the Congressional nominee. The friends of each had endeavored to pack the meeting; great confusion attended the efforts of the chiefs and their followers to obtain control, amid which, the gas was turned off, it was alleged through the connivance of the janitor with one faction. Their opponents, however, if they did not themselves instigate the move, were equal to the occasion, and somewhat singularly, had come prepared with loco-foco matches and candles, and the room was speedily relighted. The *Morning Courier and New York Enquirer* dubbed the anti-monopolists, who had used the matches, "Loco-focos," and the name was speedily affixed to the whole Democratic party. The contemptuous method in which the Whigs of those days uttered the phrase, when speaking of their adversaries, as if it were the condensation of all scornful epithets, may perhaps be recalled by some of our older readers. The resolutions adopted gave pointed expressions against the United States Bank and favored gold and silver as the proper circulating medium (Hard money).

[To be continued.]

THE DESERET GOLD COINAGE.

THE readers of the *Journal* will probably recall an article on "Private Issues of Gold in the United States," which appeared in the number for October, 1891, in which a brief account of the Mormon or Deseret issues were given. Some additional information concerning these pieces has lately come to light, in consequence of a query which appeared in the *Daily Tribune*, published at Salt Lake City, Utah. So little is known of the early history of this coinage, which first appeared in 1849, when that part of our country was much less accessible than California, that it is well to put on permanent record the facts which have been gathered. The query related to the priority of the two pieces—the Double Eagle of the United States mintage, and the Twenty-dollar piece of the Mormon authorities. It appears that although the Act of Congress of March 3, 1849, provided for the coinage of Double Eagles, their mintage did not begin until 1850, in which year over a million pieces were struck, while the Mormons issued their Twenty-dollar piece in 1849.

Mr. E. H. Pierce, of Salt Lake City, has one of the original issues of the latter coin, and we are indebted to that gentleman for information concerning it, and also for a cutting from the *Tribune*, containing other matters of interest relating to the dies, etc., the substance of which we give below.

The Mormon piece was a coin of pure gold, (without any alloy), and considerably smaller than the United States Double Eagle. Its intrinsic value was equal to the National issue when struck, though the loss in weight and value while in circulation, due to the softness and purity of the metal, was rapid. The obverse bore two hands clasped, with the date 1849 beneath them; above were the letters G. S. L. C. P. G. (Great Salt Lake City, Pure Gold), and below, completing the circle of the legend, TWENTY DOLLARS. On the reverse was the curiously shaped mitre of the "Bishops" of the Mormon Church, the All-seeing eye beneath, without rays, and rudely cut. Legend, HOLINESS TO THE LORD. Size 18 nearly. The type of the Ten-dollar piece of the same date closely resembled that of the larger coin, but had the words PURE GOLD in place of the letters in the legend. There were two Five-dollar issues of this type. The earlier, dated 1849, is similar to the Twenty-dollar piece, both on obverse

and reverse, with the exception of the differing value. The issue for 1850 bears that date; the legends are the same, but the mitre differs considerably in shape; the points at the side are erect, while on the earlier pieces they fall downward; the central point of the three is narrower and sharper than on the others; between the points and the top are stars, which are a part of a circle of nine stars surrounding the device just inside of the legend. Size 13 nearly. The Two-and-a-half-dollar issue was probably the first of the series; it was of similar type, and differs from the other pieces of 1849 only in the words denoting value. Size 12.

In 1860 a different type was used on the Five-dollar coinage. The obverse has a lion couchant to left on a platform; behind him are three mountains. The legend is in mystical characters, said to be those with which the famous "golden plate" was engraved, and the date, 1860, is in exergue. On the reverse is an eagle with expanded wings, the points downward; he holds an olive-branch in the right and arrows in the left talons. On his breast, instead of the national shield, is a bee-hive, which in form suggests the shield inverted. Legend, DESERET ASSAY OFFICE PURE GOLD and the value 5 D. at the bottom between the ends of the legend. Size 14. (Deseret was the name given by the Mormons to their settlement, and is said to mean a honey-bee, if we are rightly informed.) Only the later issue was milled. These comprise all the Mormon issues of which we have knowledge. Specimens of all but the largest denomination are preserved in the Deseret Museum, at Salt Lake City. All are somewhat scarce, — the largest ones especially so.

These issues were to a certain extent a "Necessity coinage," due in part to the distance of the Mormons from opportunities for having their ore refined and coined by Government, and in part to the attitude of their clerical authorities; the coinage is said to have been supervised by Brigham Young himself, in the days of his semi-independence of the National Government. It was finally suppressed by the law which imposed a penalty for striking private pieces to be used as money, — a law enacted to put an end to fraudulent practices in California.

It is related that when the Prophet died, his executors in going over his personal effects found a strong box, securely locked; on forcing it open a number of these coins of various denominations were discovered, which were sold at auction, and brought considerably more than their face value. The son of the Prophet, the "Apostle" Brigham Young, Jr., secured five or six of the pieces, but the remainder of the hoard was scattered and cannot now be traced.

The dies from which these various pieces were struck were made in Utah, and it is believed in Great Salt Lake City. Two sets were engraved for the Five-dollar pieces and perhaps for some of the others, but the first set was unsatisfactory, and we have been told was rejected, though it is probable a few impressions were taken from them. One set is said to have been the work of John Kay, a mechanic, and the other was made by James M. Barlow, a jeweler and dentist. Judge Hammond, who went to Utah in 1848, says that both of these parties made dies, but those of Barlow were accepted and used. Thomas Bullock was chief clerk and the active director of the Mint during the entire period of its operation. The dies are still preserved, and the *Tribune* has a cut which shows their form.

The first gold coined came mostly from California, and had been brought home by the Mormon battalion which served in the Mexican War. The dust and nuggets which they obtained were melted up and refined in the cellar of an old building still

standing in a dilapidated state on South Temple Street, near the office of the *Deseret News*, which is about to be removed. The primitive machine used for striking from the dies was also the work of Salt Lake artisans, and was operated on the first floor of the building, then a somewhat pretentious structure of two stories, and half a dozen rooms.

The coinage was absolutely free, no seignorage being taken, and all the work was done by hand. The smaller pieces were those generally desired, and few of the larger denominations were struck, but all circulated very freely at their face value. Most of them have now disappeared, the few remaining being kept as specimens; many were melted up and made over into articles of jewelry, and Brigham Young, the younger, is said to wear a chain made of two of the Twenty-dollar pieces.

W. T. R. M.

THE UNEXPLAINED RARITY OF CERTAIN U. S. COINS.

BY GEORGE W. RICE.

THERE are many instances in the records of the United States Mint where a large coinage is noted, while the coins of that date are very rare or altogether unknown; the Cents of 1799 and 1804, and the Half-dollar of 1804 are examples. On the other hand, coins exist when the records make no mention of the coinage. We can only conjecture why this is so, and anything tending to throw light on the practices in vogue at the Mint during the early years of its existence is of interest.

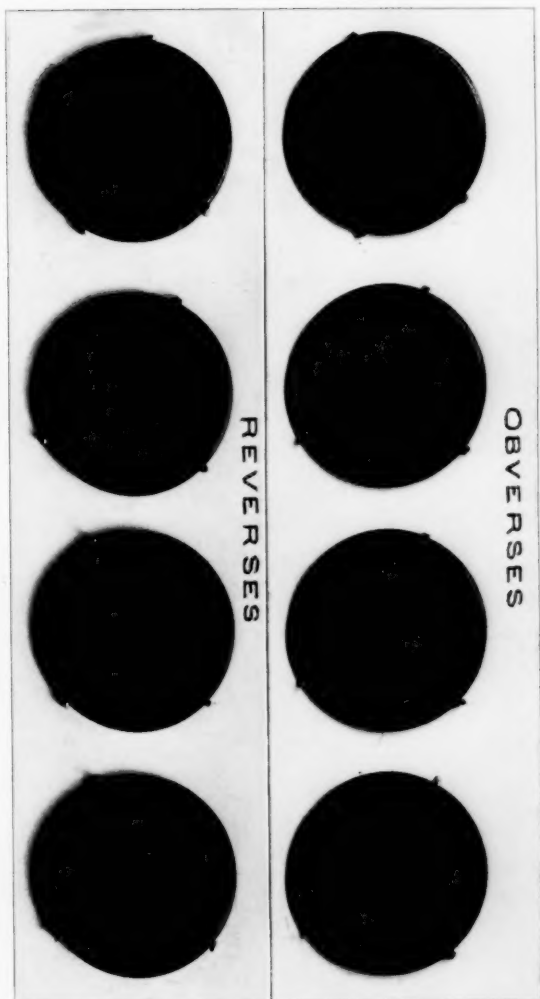
If it can be shown that coins were struck in advance of the year they are dated, or that dies were continued in use the year following, it would at once explain all the seeming inconsistencies; and to prove beyond question that one or both of these practices obtained, I ask the reader to consider the Cents of 1802 and 1803 with the so-called "dropped s" reverse.

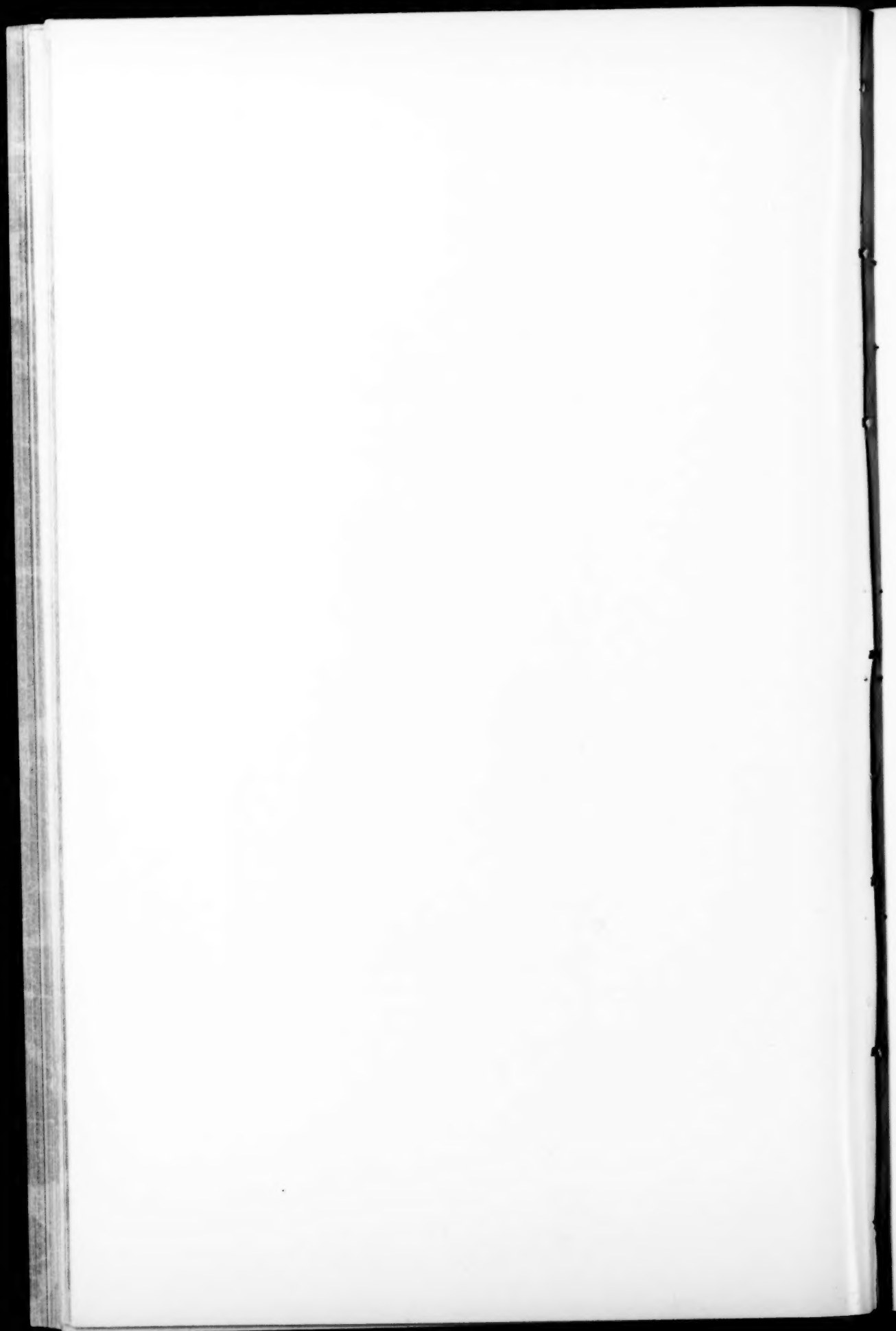
This reverse die, first used in 1802, has the last s of STATES cut twice; the accidental letter being below the other, touching one leaf of wreath, more than half the letter showing. The die is further identified by the lack of stems to wreath, by the double fraction line, and the double cut M in AMERICA showing at the top.

I have the 1802 Cent struck with this reverse, which shows no crack or break in the die; another Cent from same dies shows a piece to have broken from the edge of the reverse die, extending to top of letter F in OF; and another with a second break from edge touching the top of second T in STATES. Both these Cents struck with broken die are dated 1802.

I have also a Cent of 1803 with same reverse, and it is a strange fact that it was struck *before* the die broke. The number and character of the errors render it impossible that the die could have been duplicated, and there is no trace of crack or break. Only two explanations are possible: either the 1803 Cent was struck in the year 1802 in anticipation of the year it is dated, or if this Cent was struck in 1803, then the Cents from broken dies, even though dated 1802, were also struck in 1803 or later, as they *must* have been struck *after* the 1803 from perfect dies.

It will thus be seen that it would be possible to have a large coinage recorded without a piece being struck bearing a corresponding date; and the recorded coinage of Cents for 1799 may have been largely from dies of 1798 or 1800, and that of 1804 may have been dated 1803 or 1805, or perhaps both.





THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XXXIII, p. 26.)

Again there are new or undescribed pieces to be inserted.

V. THE UNITED STATES.

B. 2. Hospitals, etc.

1304. *Obverse.* THO. S. GRANT | IDIOT | ASYLUM

Reverse. Blank.

German silver. 14. 22mm. Wright, *The Numismatist*, June, 1898, p. 152, No.

400. I have rubbings from Dr. B. P. Wright.

1305. *Obverse.* Upon a scroll surmounted by a crouching eagle with head to left and outspread wings, and within a cabled circle, the arms of New Jersey. Inscription: NEWARK BOARD OF HEALTH | HEALTH OFFICER.

Reverse. Blank.

Brass, with pin attachment. I have drawing from Dr. W. S. Disbrow. See Nos. 1087 and 1088.

F. a. Dentists.

Charles Willson Peale (1741-1827), of Philadelphia.

Besides the three unnumbered medals of Peale which were described in the *Journal* for Oct., 1891, there is a fourth.

Obverse. Bust of Minerva, to left. Inscription: PARTHENON | NEW-YORK 1825.

Reverse. Within field: ADMIT THE BEARER. Inscription: PEALE'S MUSEUM & GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS | *

Copper. 22. 35mm. Woodward, 67th Cat. (Levick), May 26-29, 1884, No. 340, fig. of obv.; Wright, *loc. cit.*, Jan., 1898, No. 5. I have rubbings from Dr. Wright.

F. c. Pharmacists.

1306. *Obverse.* Within ornamented border, enclosing copy of a Greek coin: GLADSTONE'S | Celery | and | Pepsin | COMPOUND Exergue, upon a scroll: FOR THE NERVES | STOMACH | AND BRAIN

Reverse. Diagonally, between scrolls: A GOOD THING.

Aluminum. Square-bottle shaped, with ring. 12 x 25. 20 x 38mm. *Ibid.*, June, 1898, p. 151, No. 383. I owe rubbings to Dr. Wright.

1307. *Obverse.* AUDITORIUM | (here a numeral) | PHARMACY

Reverse. Blank and checkered.

Celluloid. 60 x 93. 38 x 59mm. Communicated to me by Dr. Disbrow. From Chicago?

1308. *Obverse.* VIRGINIA PHARMACY (with numeral).

Reverse. Blank.

Celluloid. In different colors. 22. 33mm. I owe description to Dr. Disbrow.

1309. *Obverse.* Within a milled circle: AU BON MARCHE | IOC | SODA CHECK

Reverse. As obverse.

Aluminum. 19. 29mm. Wright, *loc. cit.*, Jan., 1898, No. 34. From Chicago? I have rubbings from Dr. Wright.

1310. *Obverse.* BLYSTONE & RHODES (incused) | 15 | —O—

Reverse. Blank.

German silver. 21. 32mm. *Ibid.*, No. 42.¹ From Chicago.

¹ The attribution of this to a pharmacist is upon the authority of Dr. Wright.

1311. *Obverse*. Indian head, to left, with thirteen stars. Upon brow band: LIBERTY Exergue: 1864.

Reverse. FISLER & CHANCE | 1 | GLASS | SODA WATER | * POLAR *

Copper. 12. 18mm. Edges beaded. *Ibid.*, June, 1898, p. 146, No. 322. I have rubbings from Dr. Wright.

1312. *Obverse*. A soda fountain. Inscription: GOSMAN & CO. | * BALTO *

Reverse. Within crossed branches tied by ribbon: 10

German silver. 14. 20mm. *Ibid.*, p. 152, No. 391. I have rubbings from Dr. Wright.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN. A. *Personal*.

Dr. Wm. Robert Smith (), of London.

See below, under Medical Societies.

B. 1. *Colleges*.

University of Cambridge.

1313. *Obverse*. Bust (of Lord Walsingham), to right. E. O. F. (E. Onslow Ford, A. R. A.) Inscription, in old English, on ornamented circular band: AUSP. THOMAE. BAR. DE WALSHINGHAM. ACADEM. SUMMI. SENESCH.¹

Reverse. Mountains, trees, living creatures, etc., upon a globe surmounted by roses and the arms of the University. W(alsingham). INVT. Legend, in old English: PROPTER AUCTAM NATURAE SCIENTIAM

Gold, lead. 46. 71mm. I owe the description to Dr. F. P. Weber. As the medal is conferred for biological as well as geological researches, it is admissible to this list.

B. 2. *Hospitals, etc.*

Croydon, Surrey.

1314. *Obverse*. CROYDON LOCAL | (rosette) BOARD OF HEALTH (rosette) — VOLUNTEER | (rosette) FIRE BRIGADE (rosette) — 2

Reverse. · NONE BUT THE HOLDER | — | OF ONE OF | THESE COUNTERS | WILL BE PAID | FOR | ATTENDANCE AT A FIRE

23. 28mm. I owe rubbings to Dr. Wright.

B. 3. *Medical Societies*.

Royal Institute of Public Health (formerly British do.)

1315. *Obverse*. Hygieia, facing, enthroned upon two lions; in her right hand the Aesculapian staff, and in left a cup from which a serpent is feeding. Above her, two winged females support a crowned helmet. Below, an emaciated figure, representing disease, in attitude of despair. Inscription: THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDED MDCCC LXXXVI². W. R. SMITH. M. D. PRESIDENT. 1896.

Reverse. ?

Gold (value fifty guineas). I have description of the obverse from Dr. Weber from a plaster cast. See No. 1107.

The regular sequence is now resumed:

F. c. *English Pharmacists*. (Continued.)

Birmingham, Warwickshire.

1316. *Obverse*. EDMUND KEMP | DRUGGIST | GROCER & C. | N° 2 | NEWHALL S. — BIRMINGHAM

Reverse. Head of Victoria, to right. Inscription: MAPPIN, TRUSS MAKER, | . 61 NEWHALL S^E BIRMINGHAM

Edges beaded. Neumann, No. 24,184; Batty, II, p. 593, No. 902.

¹ The above medal was founded by Lord Walsingham, High Steward of the University.

² Founded by Sir Henry Harben, J. P. The re-

cipients have been Sir John Simon, Pettenkofer, and Lord Playfair. A new medal is now being prepared for future awards.

1317. *Obverse.* T. KEMP DRUGGIST ETC. 216, ASHTED ROW & I. ANN ST BIRMINGHAM

Reverse. As preceding.

Ibid., II, p. 593, No. 903.

Bishop's Castle, Shropshire.

1318. *Obverse.* RICHARD . AMBLER . APOTHC . HIS . HALF . PENNY . 1670

Reverse. IN . BISHOPS . CASTLE . SQUARE . DEALING

Rectangular. Williamson's Boyne, II, p. 597, No. 2.

Blackburn, Lancashire.

1319. *Obverse.* The Apothecaries' Arms.¹ Inscription: RICHARD . HAWORTH .

Reverse. OF . BLACKBORNE . 1666 | HIS . HALF PENY

Golding, Lancashire Early Tokens, *Proceedings Manchester Num. Society*, 1873, II, part 2, p. 39, No. 9; W.'s Boyne, I, p. 397, No. 10.

Bridport, Dorsetshire.

1320. *Obverse.* Arms. Inscription: ROB. BISHOPP

Reverse. OF . BRIDPORT | R. B.

Ibid., I, p. 397, No. 10.

Brighton, Sussex.

1321. *Obverse.* SUTTON | CHEMIST | & | DRUGGIST (between leaves) | 70 | TRAFALGAR | ST | BRIGHTON

Reverse. Within wreath, in six lines: ONE SHILLING PAYABLE BY R. PHILLIPSON, DRUGGIST, CHICHESTER

Silver. Boyne, *The Silver Tokens of Great Britain and Ireland*, p. 35, No. 30.

Bristol.

1322. *Obverse.* Aesculapius, erect, with his staff. Inscription: I . CHESTER . DRUGGIST AND CHYMIST

Reverse. Within a double circle, the Bristol Arms (castle and ship). Legend: PROSPERITY TO THE CITY OF BRISTOL

Copper, bronze. 19. 28mm. Edges milled. Neumann, No. 23,772; Batty, I, p. 29, No. 335, and p. 218, No. 197; Woodward, *Sixty-ninth (private) Cat.*, 13-18 Oct., 1884, No. 1396, fig.; Conder, p. 131, No. 7; Atkins, p. 170, No. 17. In my collection.

Chesham, Buckinghamshire.

1323. *Obverse.* Arms. JOHN . TYLER . IN

Reverse. CHESHAM . 1665 | I . A . T .

Williamson's Boyne, I, p. 48, No. 52.

Chester, Cheshire.

1324. *Obverse.* NATH . BASSNET . 1668 . HIS | 1^D (penny).

Reverse. A mortar and pestle. APOTHCARY . IN . CHESTER

Ibid., I, p. 85, No. 5.

1325. *Obverse.* AN . APOTHECARY THOMAS . HEATH .

Reverse. AT . CHESTER . 1667 | HIS . PENNY .

Ibid., I, p. 86, No. 16.

Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

1326. *Obverse.* Arms. EDWARD . WOOD . APOTHECARY

Reverse. In . Chesterfield . His . Halfe . Penny

Ibid., I, p. 121, No. 47.

Chichester, Sussex. See Brighton.

Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.

1327. *Obverse.* Arms. SAMVEL . FARMER, IN

¹ These arms again appear on the obverse of 1320, and others hereafter to be noted. For convenience they 1323, 1326-29, 1331-35, 1337-40, 1342, 1344, 1346-51, will be referred to simply as "Arms" on those numbers.

Reverse. CHIPPING . NORTON | S . E . F .

Ibid., II, p. 927, No. 64.

Colchester, Essex.

1328. *Obverse.* Arms. ISAAC . COLMAN . GROCR

Reverse. IN . COLCHESTER . 1667 | I . C .

Ibid., I, p. 216, No. 107.

Coventry, Warwickshire.

1329. *Obverse.* Arms. IN . COVENTRY

Reverse. APOTHECARIE | T . P. (Thomas Pidgeon).

Ibid., II, p. 1208, No. 87.

Cradley, Worcestershire.

1330. *Obverse.* T . G . SMITH ——— DRUGGIST & C. FIVE WAYS . CRADLEY.

Reverse. Bust of Victoria, to left. MAPPIN . TRUSS MAKER . 61 NEWHALL ST.

BIRMINGHAM .

Copper. Batty, II, p. 601, No. 1003.

Dartmouth, Devonshire.

1331. *Obverse.* Arms. PHILLIP . CARY

Reverse. IN . DARTMOUTH . 1663 | P . C .

Williamson's Boyne, I, p. 141, No. 76.

Deddington, Oxfordshire.

1332. *Obverse.* Arms. SAMVELL . BELCHER . 1668

Reverse. IN . DEDINGTON | HIS HALF PENY . S . B . B .

Ibid., II, p. 928, No. 78.

Derby, Derbyshire.

1333. *Obverse.* Arms. IOHN . HODGKINSON . APOTHEC

Reverse. IN . DARBY . HIS . HALF . PENY | I . H . 1670.

Ibid., I, p. 122, No. 70.

1334. *Obverse.* Arms. HENRY HOLMES

Reverse. IN . DARBY . 1664 | HIS HALF PENY .

Ibid., I, p. 122, No. 71.

1335. *Obverse.* Arms, without shield. IN . DARBY . 1666 .

Reverse. HENRY, HOLMES HIS HALF PENY.

Ibid., I, p. 122, No. 72.

1336. *Obverse.* WILLIAM KIRK | ÷ 3 FORD STREET DERBY ÷ Within field:
CHEMIST | PROPRIETOR | OF THE | PURE PILLS | OF | COLOCYNTH

Reverse. QUACKERY SUPERSEDED | BY | KIRK'S PILLS | OF COLOCYNTH | ACKNOWL-
EDGED | THE BEST REMEDY | FOR | DISORDERED | STOMACH | AFFECTIONS OF THE
LIVER & C & C

Neumann, *loc. cit.*, No. 26,429.

Doncaster, Yorkshire.

1337. *Obverse.* Arms. GEORGE . RASINE . OF

Reverse. DONCASTER . 1665 | HIS HALFE PENY.

Williamson's Boyne, II, p. 1314, No. 80; Keary and Wroth, 17th Century
Tokens in British Museum, p. 58, No. 512.

1338. As preceding, but HALF

Williamson's Boyne, II, p. 1315, No. 81.

1339. *Obverse.* Arms. 1868 . G . M . R .

Reverse. George . Rasine . Junior . of . Doncaster . his . $\frac{1}{2}$ (penny)

Ibid., II, p. 1315, No. 82.

Drayton, Shropshire.

1340. *Obverse.* Arms. THOMAS . NICHOLL

Reverse. OF . DRAYTON . 1670 | HIS HALF PENY.

Ibid., II, p. 958, No. 19.

Droitwich, Worcestershire.

1341. *Obverse.* STEPHEN . ALLEN | HIS | HALFE | PENY.

Reverse. The town arms. APOTH . IN . DROYTWICH

Ibid., II, p. 1271, No. 31, fig. ; Cotton, Coins, Tokens and Medals of Worcester-shire, 1885, p. 71, No. 18, pl. II, fig. 5.

Dronfield, Derbyshire.

1342. *Obverse.* Arms. HENRY BLYTH . IN

Reverse. DRANFIELD . 1666 | HIS HALF PENY .

Williamson's Boyne, I, p. 124, No. 96.

Driffield, Yorkshire.

1343. *Obverse.* FRANCIS COOK MATTHEWS MEDICINE WAREHOUSE DRIFFIELD
ESTABLISHED 1835 ALL ARTICLES GENUINE

Reverse. Similar.

Brass. Octagonal. Batty, I, p. 296, No. 2810.

Durham, Durham.

1344. *Obverse.* Arms. JOHN . BOWEY . (16)66

Reverse. APOTHECARY . IN | DURHAM .

Williamson's Boyne, I, p. 205, No. 23.

1345. *Obverse.* A mortar and pestle. WILLIAM . DENT

Reverse. APOTHECARY . 1666 | IN DURHAM

Ibid., I, p. 205, No. 28.

Fakenham, Norfolk.

1346. *Obverse.* Arms. ROBERT . SHELDRAKE

Reverse. IN . FAKENHAM . 1667 | R. S.

Ibid., II, p. 845, No. 43 ; Keary and Wroth, *loc. cit.*, p. 35, No. 304.

Framlingham, Suffolk.

1347. *Obverse.* Arms. IOHN . DAWSON

Reverse. IN . FRAMLINGHAM | I. D.

Williamson's Boyne, II, p. 1080, No. 127.

Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.

1348. *Obverse.* The same Arms. RICHARD . BARBER . MERCER

Reverse. His . Halfe . Peny . in . Gainsbrough . 1668 . R. B.

Ibid., I, p. 450, No. 84.

Garstang, Lancashire. See Preston.

Gloucester, Gloucestershire.

1349. *Obverse.* Arms. NICHOLAS . LANE . APOTH

Reverse. IN . GLOCESTER . 1656 | N. L.

Ibid., I, p. 246, No. 94.

Grantham, Lincolnshire.

1350. *Obverse.* Arms. ANDREW . POOLE

Reverse. OF . GRANTHAM . 1657 | A. A. P.

Ibid., I, p. 456, No. 111.

Hadleigh, Suffolk.

1351. *Obverse.* Arms. 1664 ARTHUR . GALE

Reverse. IN . HADLEIGH | A. A. G.

Ibid., II, p. 1082, No. 140.

1352. *Obverse.* Same device. THOMAS MARTIN

Reverse. OF . HADLEIGH . 1667 | T.S.M.

Ibid., II, p. 1082, No. 142.

[To be continued.]

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXXIII, p. 29.]

MCI. Obverse, A rounded planchet with fifteen saw-teeth points forming the edge; upon its face two concentric circles, between which is the legend, LLOG.: UNIDAS DE XALAPA above, and below, completing the circle, * GR.: OR.: DE MEXICO. * [United Lodges of Xalapa, Grand Orient of Mexico.] Upon the field a radiant five-pointed star over the inscription in three lines, RESP.: TALL.: | MACUILTEPEC | N^o 135. | —♦♦♦— [Worshipful Lodge of Macuiltepec, etc.] Reverse, Rays covering the border from five to eight millimeters wide, leaving a plain round field; upon the field is a triangle whose points reach nearly to the outer edge; the triangle has double lines, between which on the left side is RIT.: ESC.:; on the right side ANT.: Y ACEP.:; on the base OR.: DE XALAPA; within the inner line are five conical hills with a star above; the field beyond the hills is striated, horizontally. Silver. Size, outside of points 25. Pierced for a ring, to which is attached a green ribbon, cross-bar and pin.¹

I am now able to complete the description of a medal whose existence I noted several years ago:—

DCIX. Obverse, An equilateral triangle or Delta, surrounded by formal rays and having on its field the tetragrammaton, somewhat conventionalized, Legend, on the left, L.: DE HENRI IV; on the right, CONST.: A L'O.: DE PARIS; and on the base, LE 19^{ME} J.: DU 3^{ME} M.: 5818 (Lodge of Henri IV, constituted in the Orient of Paris on the 19th day of the 3d month, *i. e.* May, 1818). Reverse, On the field are two tablets, side by side, with rounded tops; that on the left has a skull above two thigh-bones crossed, and three "tears" below; on the tablet at the right, an eye at the top, an ear at the bottom, and between them a mouth, the lips closed by the fore-finger of a hand; underneath the tablets are two branches of acacia, the stems crossed, and portions of the branches extending upward by the sides; two more branches emerge from behind the tablets, showing above, where the tips are crossed. Legend, on the left, HOMMAGE AU MÉRITE; on the right, RÉCOMPENSE AU ZELE; and on the base, INST.: EN 5828 [Tribute to merit; reward of zeal; Instituted in 1828]. The edge is surrounded by a rim of metal, apparently attached after striking. A knob and ring at the top. Silver, the field gilt; triangular planchet; length of side, 32.²

¹ Xalapa is more frequently, at the present day, written Jalapa. The town is the capital of the State of Vera Cruz and is built on the slope of the highland or hill of Macuiltepec, from the Aztec *Macuilli* five, and *tepec*, a hill, *i. e.*, the hill of five points or hill of the hand. Although there is no date upon this medal, its approximate date can be found by a comparison of the numbers of other lodges; the highest number we have seen is 101, date 1882; there is also No. 108 but without date; this lodge was founded within the present decade, probably in 1892 or 1893. This completes the descriptions sent me by the late Dr. Bastow.

² An impression is now in the Lawrence collection. As Merzdorf was unable to obtain a description of this piece, though he mentions its existence, and as this is the first example which I have seen after more than twenty years' experience in studying Masonics, I am convinced that the medal is very rare,—certainly, in America, no other impression is known. The date 1828, is probably that of the founding of the "Recompense," which was probably a release from certain dues, granted for regular attendance.

MCII. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile to left. Legend, A P. GORINI ILL^o CONSERVATORE DELLE MORTALI SPOGLIE DEL FR.^o G. MAZZINI I LIBERI MURATORI LIGURI RICONOSCENTI Under truncation, A. PIERONI F-FIRENZE (the die-cutter at Florence.) [To P. Gorini, the illustrious preserver of the mortal remains of Bro. Giuseppe Mazzini, the Ligurian Free Masons, recognizing his services.] At the bottom the date, ∴ MDCCLXXIII ∴. Reverse, A female figure, draped, seated on a globe at the right, watching the cadaver of a man stretched upon a couch, draped, and his head resting on a pillow; the figure apparently typifies Italy; across her breast from her right shoulder is a broad ribbon with the square and compasses; on her head is a coronet, above the point of which, at the left, is a five-pointed star; in her left hand she holds a triangular level; she rests her head upon her right, the elbow on the couch; behind her is a curtain caught back by a cord above her shoulder. In exergue, in two lines, VIRTUTE CONSTANTIA ET INGENIO | PATRIAM REDEMPSIT [By valor, constancy and ability he redeemed the fatherland]. Bronze, silver plated. Size 36 nearly. Rare.¹

MCIII. Obverse, On a triangular planchet the legend, on the left, FIDÉLITÉ & on the right, PRUDENCE [Fidelity and Prudence,—the name of the Lodge], between which is a five-pointed star over 1873, and beneath the date is an ornamental dash over ORIENT DE GENEVE; at the bottom are two crossed branches of laurel near the base of the triangle. Reverse, The square, compasses slightly extended, and a triangle enclosing the All-seeing eye, irradiated. No legend. Silver. Length of side, 22. A loop at the top for suspension.²

MCIV. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing a somewhat ornamental E (the initial of the name of the Lodge). Legend, separated from the field by a circle, ∴ EGALITE OR.^o DE FLEURIER ∴ ∴ and at the bottom, completing the circle, ∴ 5853 ∴ [Lodge Equality, Orient of Fleurier, 1853]. Reverse, The centre of the field is plain for engraving, but surrounded by an ornate circular line, outside of which is a wreath of acacia branches, open at the top and tied at base with a bow. Tin. Size 19 nearly. Rare.³

MCV. Obverse, Two equilateral triangles interlaced, forming a six-pointed star, with the letters A L in the centre. Legend, above, ALSACE-LORRAINE and below, completing the circle, ∴ FRANCE ∴ Reverse, On the field, PRESENCE Legend separated from the field by a circle of dots, above, L.^o ALSACE-LORRAINE O.^o DE PARIS and below, completing the circle, ∴ 5872 ∴ Copper, octagonal. Size from side to side, 16 nearly.⁴

¹ This commemorates the embalming of the remains of Mazzini, "the Liberator of Italy," as he was called by his compatriots. Liguria is an ancient name for a part of Piedmont, and the medal, which was engraved by a Florentine artist, was probably struck for the Masons of Genoa, formerly the Ligurian capital. Mazzini died at Pisa, March 10, 1872. An impression is in the Lawrence collection.

² See note on DCCCXXXVII regarding this Lodge; the date perhaps fixes that of the union of the two

Lodges, there stated to have been about 1870. In the Lawrence collection.

³ Fleurier is a little town in the Canton of Neuchâtel. This is probably a membership medal. In the Lawrence collection.

⁴ In the Lawrence collection. This is a *jeton de présence* of the Lodge named, and the date is, I presume, that of its foundation. For the description I am indebted to Bro. Emmons.

MCVI. Obverse, View of the building of the Orphan School, in Dublin, Ireland. Legend above, MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL and in exergue, the last line curving, OF | IRELAND. Reverse, Legend, SCHOOL FOUNDED 1792. NEW BUILDING MERRION ROAD OPENED 1882. At the bottom is a pentalpha with a six-stemmed sprig of shamrock on each side; on the field the square and compasses over an inscription in ten lines, the last one curving, FOUNDATION STONE | OF NEW SCHOOL LAID | ON | ST. JOHN'S DAY : 1880 | BY | HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF | ABERCORN, K. G. | M. ' . W. ' . | GRAND MASTER. Silver, tin and perhaps other metals. Size 24.¹

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

THE BOWDOIN AND BOYLSTON MEDALS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

THERE are two medals which were endowed for Harvard, — one by a graduate, and another by a friend of the College, — of which a description may be worth placing on record in the *Journal*, especially as one of them is believed to be quite rare at the present time. These were shown the writer by Major C. P. Nichols, of Springfield, Mass., whose interesting cabinet is always open to the inspection of his friends. The first of these is the Bowdoin Medal, endowed by James Bowdoin, on the obverse of which is a naked bust in profile to left, of the founder; the hair is brushed backward from the face, and falls in a long curl, tied with a bow of ribbon behind the neck, the end of the curl turning under the decollation. The engraver, whose name does not appear on the medal, seems to have taken a hint for his design from Houdon's bust of Washington, which it suggests. Legend, which begins to read at the lower left side, JACOBVS BOWDOIN ARMIG. A.A. PRÆS. S.R.S. LLD. REIP. MASS. GVB Under the bust in two lines curving upward, in small letters, NATVS A.D. MDCCXXVI | MORTVVS A.D. MDCCXC Reverse, Within a wreath of a branch of oak on the left and of laurel on the right, open at the top, the stems crossed at the base and tied by a single bow of ribbon, is the inscription in seven lines: SENATVS | ACADEMICVS | CANTABRIGIENSIS | EX TESTAMENTO V.C. | JACOBI BOWDOIN | HAEC PRAEMIA | BENE MERENTI. (The Corporation of Harvard from the bequest of James Bowdoin, give these rewards to one well deserving them.²) The impression shown me is of some heavy metal, copper or brass, and gilded. Size 30. The obverse die shows signs of weakness in several places, due no doubt to the necessary pressure to give the high relief of the bust. The letters of the reverse inscription are somewhat unevenly cut.

This medal was given in accordance with conditions in a bequest of James Bowdoin, a native of Boston, who fitted for College at its Public Latin School, and graduated at Harvard in 1745. He was President of the Convention which formed the Constitution of Massachusetts, and was elected Governor of the Commonwealth in 1785 and '86; it was during his vigorous administration that Shay's Rebellion was suppressed. He was one of the founders of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which he became President; other honors and degrees are indicated on the piece.

¹ In the Lawrence Collection. The medal appears to have been struck on the occasion named, for popular use. The obverse die seems to have a defect on the field above the building.

² Literally, the words signify "The Cambridge Academic Senate:" and v. c. is for *vita cedentis*, dying.

The second is the Boylston Medal. This also bears the portrait of its founder. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile to right; under the truncation, in very small letters, MITCHELL SC beneath which in a line curving to conform to the legend, NAT. MDCCXLIX. MORT. MDCCCXXVIII. This line extends considerably more to the right than the point of the bust, but as it is correctly placed as regards the legend, the effect is to give to the bust the appearance of bending forward. Legend, WARD. NICHOLAS. BOYLSTON and completing the circle * ELOQUENTIAE FAUTOR * (The Patron of Oratory.) Reverse, A wreath of laurel, open at the top, the stems crossed and tied by a knot of ribbon, without a bow, at the base, encloses the inscription in seven lines:—
 SENATUS | ACADEMICUS | CANTABRIGIENSIS | EX TESTAMENTO | W. N. BOYLSTON | HOC
 PRÆMIUM | BENE MERENTI. The meaning, except in the name of the donor, is substantially the same as on the preceding reverse. Legend, in a semicircle above the wreath, ACTIO ORATIONIS LUMEN (Literally Action is the light of the oration; *i. e.*, An address derives its brilliancy from the animation of the speaker.) Size 24. The metal of the piece before me is similar to that of the preceding, — probably copper, — heavily gilt.

Boylston was another Boston boy, and like Bowdoin a pupil at the Public Latin School, where his name follows that of Gen. Knox, in the Class of 1758; he was then called Ward Hallowell, but in 1770 he took the name of his maternal grandfather (Boylston). His father was Benjamin Hallowell. Sabine (i: 247) says Boylston died in 1828, as on the medal, but the Rev. Mr. Jenks, who compiled the Latin School Catalogue, although he refers to Sabine, gives the year of his death as 1827. Some notice of Boylston will also be found in Russell's "History of Princeton." The medal is finely cut, with the unfortunate exception of the position of the bust. P. L. S.

BUNGTON COPPERS—ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

IN the last number of the *Journal* I read with interest the paper on "Hard Times Tokens," by Mr. Low. In his treatment of the subject he refers to certain pieces which were common fifty or sixty years ago, and then known as "Bungtown coppers"; and he raises a query as to the origin of the name. He also refers to a communication signed "B," which is found on page 71 of the *Journal* for January, 1875, and bears on this particular point; but he does not think that the explanation there given is satisfactory. The correspondent "B." quotes from Professor Schele de Vere, who says that "Bung-town" is the old name of Rehoboth, Massachusetts; but from Bliss's History of Rehoboth he does not learn that the town was ever so called, and for that reason by inference he doubts it.

The following account of the name is found in Mr. John R. Bartlett's "Dictionary of Americanisms," and gives another version as to the origin of the expression:—

BUNGTON COPPER. A spurious coin, of base metal, a very clumsy counterfeit of the English halfpenny or copper. It derived its name from the place where it was first manufactured, then called *Bungtown*, now Barneyville, in the town of Rehoboth, Mass. The *Bungtown copper* never was a legal coin. The British halfpenny or copper was. The term is used only in New England.

It will be noted that Mr. Bartlett does not say that Rehoboth was ever called Bungtown, but that a village within the township, known as Barneyville, was so

called, and that here the counterfeit coin was made, and thus took the name. It would seem to be very easy either to confirm or to confute Mr. Bartlett's statement; and I hope that some correspondent will take interest enough in the matter to send to the *Journal* the result of his investigations.

SAMUEL A. GREEN.

BOSTON, Sept. 17, 1898.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

VENETIAN COINS IN AFRICA.

A Cape-Town jeweler has received two gold Venetian coins, which were recently found on the banks of a river in Mashonaland. The pieces, which are about the size of a shilling, appeared to be of great age, and bore inscriptions in Latin. As to how these ancient coins came to such an out-of-the-way part of the world as Mashonaland is a mystery, and offers a field of much speculation. The owner is making casts, which he will forward to experts in numismatics at home. — *Cape Times*.

EDITORIAL.

IN his brief but interesting note on "The unexplained rarity of certain United States coins," printed on an earlier page of this number, Mr. George W. Rice has made a discovery which is of value, for it suggests an explanation of the discrepancies between the large number of pieces recorded as struck at the Mint in certain years, especially from 1799 to 1805, and the great rarity or non-existence of some of those pieces found with corresponding dates, in spite of the long-continued search of collectors and dealers. As will be seen, he has succeeded in identifying a perfect reverse die on a Cent of 1803 with the same die in broken condition on a Cent of 1802. He offers two possible explanations, but whichever is accepted as the true one, there seems to be no escape from the conclusion that the date on those early issues cannot longer be taken as sufficient proof that the piece was struck in that year. The question at once arises whether this practice continued in 1804,—a possibility to which he alludes in his paper. In the *Journal* for April, 1891, Mr. Crosby cited the Mint Records of 1804 to show that 756,838 Cents, 156,519 Half Dollars and 19,570 Dollars were reported as struck between 1 January and 31 December, 1804. He suggested that some of these pieces might have been struck from altered dies, but this theory now seems needless in view of the fact that Cents dated 1802 may have been and probably were struck in 1803,—that is, a year after the date of the die—if the piece described by Mr. Rice can be taken as evidence of such a practice; and if Cents, why not the Half Dollars and Dollars? and if in 1803, why not in 1804? If such use of dies beyond their actual date obtained, the difficulty is solved, and the reason of the scarcity of 1804 Dollars, and the non-existence of 1804 Half Dollars is explained—the die of 1803 was very probably used the following year; and incidentally this seems to be corroborated by Mr. Nexsen's paper, printed in July, 1897, which renders it extremely doubtful whether any obverse die of the 1804 Dollar was cut before 1836, or even later. However this may be, the suggestion of Mr. Rice offers the most satisfactory explanation that has thus far been proposed, and apparently reconciles the record with the fact that none of the Half Dollars, and probably no genuine Dollars dated 1804 and struck in that year, have been found.

It was our intention to continue in this number the descriptive notes on the foreign journals devoted to Numismatics, begun in our last issue, but it has been found impossible to complete the notices in season, as some of these periodicals are not at present accessible. The review will however be continued as soon as the necessary material can be obtained, probably in the January issue.